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TEN MILLION AFRICANS MAY STARVE THIS WINTER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO — At least 10 million people in five Southern African countries will need emergency food aid if they are to survive the winter.

This figure, which does not include South Africa or the independent homelands, has been calculated by officials in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

And the feeling among relief workers is that it is, if anything, conservative.

One of the worst-hit countries is Zimbabwe where the drought has been described as the "biggest single national disaster of the century".

A merchant bank which carried out a nationwide survey said the hardships suffered during the war years would be "small in comparison to the suffering to come".

Agricultural officials estimate that several hundred thousand cattle will be lost, forcing many farmers out of business.

In a massive rescue operation, 270 000 cattle are being railed from Matabeleland to Mashonaland at an estimated cost of R60 million.

Game rescue

A game rescue operation has been mounted in the south-east to save herds of sable antelopes and white rhinos.

But in the parched game reserves of Hwange and Gona-re-Zhou, 6 000 elephants and several hundred hippos will have to be culled.

Estimates of the number of people, mainly subsistence farmers, who will have to be fed by the Government, vary from three to five million out of Zimbabwe's total population of 7.5 million.

The normally prolific maize harvest will be only 600 000 tons, 400 000 tons short of what is needed to feed the nation. But stockpiles from previous years are expected to make up the shortfall.

Neighbouring Mozambique has no such surplus to cushion the tragedy in its rural areas.

At special briefings government Ministers have pleaded with Maputo-based diplomats for massive amounts of aid to save about four million people from starvation.

Mozambican officials say the drought is the worst in their country's history and, if the rains do not come in October, the country will be in "very serious trouble".

In Botswana about half the population of about one million are already receiving emergen-

cy food rations while thousands of cattle are being slaughtered before they die of starvation or thirst.

Food is being distributed to 430 000 villagers in Lesotho, about a third of the kingdom's population.

Early this year the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, appealed to the international community for help.

But he was astute enough to wait until Taiwan had shipped 1 000 tons of white maize before establishing diplomatic relations with the rival Red Chinese.

Food programme

The World Food Programme plans to distribute nearly 4 500 tons of emergency food to 108 000 Swazis over the next two months.

Taiwan bought nearly 1 000 tons of maize, worth more than R1 million, from South Africa as a gift for Swaziland.

Ironically, the worst drought in Namibia this century has begun to ease after unusually good rains in the central and eastern parts — but the southern and western parts are still suffering.

Elephants are being culled and zebras relocated in the drought-stricken Etosha Game Reserve.

The Namibian Red Cross is conducting a feeding scheme for schoolchildren in Kaoko and

LE MONDE CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CHAD SITUATION

PM180932 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jul 83 p 3

[Dispatch by Dominique Dhombres: "Ndjamena Maintains That Its Forces 'Have Resumed the Initiative in Abeche'"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpt] The Chadian authorities have imposed censorship on the press as from Sunday 10 July. Our special envoy was able to send the following article before the implementation of that unjustifiable measure which is not likely to facilitate the international help for the Ndjamena government which is being demanded so insistently.

Ndjamena--On the ferry across the Chari linking Ndjamena to the Cameroonian border city of Kousseri, heavy trucks bearing the UN emblem rocked dangerously. The various UN organizations, especially UNICEF, are transferring their equipment and archives to Cameroon. The Medecins Sans Frontieres team has also withdrawn some of its equipment to Kousseri so as to be able to help the refugees who will flood onto the Cameroonian side of the river should Ndjamena be attacked.

When evening falls many people listen to Bardai radio, the former President Goukouni's radio station. "The National Liberation Army is determined to sweep all before it, do not behave in a suicidal way," the station constantly repeats, addressing President Hissein Habre's soldiers. It seems that the regular forces, after withdrawing from Abeche, have established a defense line in Oum Hadjer, situated around 610 km east of Ndjamena and 146 km west of Abeche. The squadron of 12 jeeps equipped with 106 [presumably millimeter] recoilless guns, supplied by France, is in Oum Hadjer. To hold this key to the road to the capital the government troops also have 81mm mortars with a range of 4 to 5 km and other 120mm mortars capable of firing more than 10 km.

Have the Renault trucks supplied by Paris and sent to Ndjamena airport on Saturday by the British Heavy Lift freight company, already reached there? And what about the 12 light armored cars also sent by Paris? Whatever the answer, troops equipped with new equipment supplied by France are to be engaged for the first time. Indeed the length of the communication lines and the poor transport facilities had hitherto prevented its use. The rainy season which began a little earlier than usual is hindering the

fighting but is not an insurmountable obstacle for the all-purpose vehicles which can use the dirt road leading to Oum Hadjer. This is also true, of course, for the enemy forces.

Oum Hadjer is of sentimental importance to Mr Hissein Habre. It is the most southernly point of passage for the shepherds and flocks of the Anakassa tribe to which the Chadian president belongs.

A Tense Atmosphere

The Ndjama authorities are still refusing to admit that Abeche is in the hands of Mr Goukouni's soldiers. The national radio stated on Sunday that the armed forces had "resumed the initiative" in the morning and that "very fierce fighting" was taking place in Abeche and in Biltine, the latter being situated around 100 km north of the former. The official radio did not report, as Mr Ahmad Allami, Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris, did, the "recapture" of Abeche, for the simple reason that it had never announced withdrawal from it.

CSO: 3419/1065

PARIS RADIO CORRESPONDENT ON SITUATION IN COUNTRY

LD172132 Paris International Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Chad has experienced a spectacular change of situation, on the military plane at least. Last Sunday, everybody was wondering who was really holding the key-town of Abeche and whether Goukouni Oueddei was going to threaten Ndjamea, the symbolic town for the legitimacy of power, or not. Today everybody talks about the possible progression of the government forces towards Largeau, the provisional capital of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] rebel forces. We have our permanent correspondent in Ndjamea on line. So Eduard Dor, a few brief words, how did we get to this stage, this is rather spectacular, to say the least:

[Dor] Indeed, the week which has just ended has been marked by a reversal of situation. At my arrival in Ndjamea, on Monday, tension was obvious. Goukouni Oueddei's forces had just captured Abeche, the symbolic town of Chad and Hissein Habre's stronghold. Everybody was wondering then how far Goukouni's troops would go and why the government forces were not using the military equipment just delivered to them: Questions, to which answers were quickly found, since the national armed forces captured Oum Chalouba, an important trail crossing 260 km north of Abeche, thus cutting enemy troops from their rear bases before retaking Abeche in the afternoon, following a brief fight. Then, the governmental counteroffensive, personally led by President Hare, headed north. Now, Habre's forces have regained control of the eastern part of the country.

[Announcer] On the GUNT and Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] sides, many explanations are given, as you can imagine; the contradictory aspects of these explanations will be no surprise to you either. First, with you Eduard Dor, let us try to see more clearly, according to you, how one can explain that fate suddenly smiled on Hissein Habre:

[Dor] Well, I think there are two main causes: The first one is probably that Goukouni's forces went down too quickly without ensuring supplies of fuel and ammunition, which led them to Abeche without being able to get the necessary equipment for their advance.

The second cause, the counteroffensive led by government forces which payed off, first on the tactical plane, through the control of Oum Chalouba, which enabled the FANT to take the opposing troops from the rear, and, in any case, cut out any possibility of resupply by land. Then came the arrival, on the government side, of armaments supplied a few days ago in Ndjamena to the front, and in particular light French armored cars which contributed to Abeche's fall.

[Announcer] Daniel Desesquel, you were on the other side of the front line, on the side of Goukouni Oueddei's partisans in Largeau. How do you explain the turnabout?

[Desesquel] What happened, how one can understand this change in the situation from 11 July? There might be three important reasons. First, a very quick advance by the GUNT, as you said. Within a few days, they went from Largeau to Abeche; and such a rapid advance was perhaps too rapid. Abeche is 600 km away from Largeau, which is 1,500 km away from Seb'ah, which is in Libya. Seb'ah is the rear base of the GUNT. This is where provisions, ammunition are dispatched from. So, there are nearly 2,600 km between Seb'ah and Abeche. So the dispatching of ammunition boxes from Seb'ah to Abeche takes a long time. And the extension of the front line might explain the change in the situation.

Eduard Dor, as you are still on the line, I would like to ask you a last question. You know Chad well, we have heard everything which has been said. What is going to happen tomorrow?

[Dor] It is very difficult to reply to that question at the current time. It is, however, probable that the government forces are going to pursue their counteroffensive and to regroup in order to attack Largeau--that may take several weeks, all the more so since it is necessary for the national army to ensure a logistic base in the rear sufficient to supply the front regularly with fuel and weapons, among other things. This being said, Largeau will be strongly defended since it would appear that Goukouni Oueddei has 3,000 soldiers at his disposal there. Finally, (?it would be interesting) to know what the intentions of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi are; will he decide to give Goukouni the necessary means to launch a new offensive operation, or will he wait for more favorable circumstances? One can anyway ask the question--why did the Libyan leader not give the help which Goukouni Oueddei's troops could have expected when they were in Abeche at the beginning of the week?

President Hisssein Habre spoke about the future of this conflict, and consequently of Chad itself, on the French television yesterday in the afternoon. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Habre recording] Well, I cannot read the future but anyway we are decided to do our best in order to restore peace in that country, in order to stop our foreign enemies who are trying at all costs to occupy a part of our territory, who encourage hotbeds of war and destabilization. We have always said that this country, this people, who have endured nearly

18 years of war need peace, need to be able to devote themselves to other things and not continue war. We need support. You have, thank God seen the equipment at the disposal of the enemy. As a result the war needs a very great deal of resources and we shall continue to ask our friends, African, French, and others, to support us in our just and legitimate struggle. [End recording]

[Announcer] As for the president of the GUNT, Goukouni Oueddei, he did not stay silent either. He has also spoken of the future as he sees it, without Hissein Habre of course. His goal is clear; it is to fight a revolution, and not only in Chad. And he says that he is not short of friends to help him in it.

[Begin Goukouni Oueddei recording] Our goal is '(to have) a revolutionary Chad, determined not only to free itself as Chadian people but to liberate the African continent as a whole. Not to destabilize any countries, but to fight so that Africa becomes completely free. The GUNT has many friends. You must certainly have noted that at the time of the Tripoli summit which was aborted on two occasions--there may have been a slight change at Addis Ababa. In order to save the OAU certain countries adopted the position they did. That does not worry us; we know their strategy. So, we are helped in some way by several friendly African countries which are determined to help us, including Libya. [End recording]

[Announcer]? Daniel Desesquel, you recorded that statement by President Goukouni in Largeau: You have said yourself that you have only seen 30 square kilometers of Chad but all the same what picture will you retain of that bloody corner as well as the rest of the country, now that you are back in Paris?

[Desesquel] A picture of desolation, a picture of desolation in a country which is very beautiful.

CSO: 3419/1065

DETAILS OF SOVIET COOPERATION NOTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 6 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by A.B. M'bika: "Presentation of Supplies"]

[Text] A large quantity of supplies, a gift from the USSR Central Union of Cooperatives to Congolese cooperative members, was turned over officially on Saturday at the rural engineers compound at M'pila. The supplies, 800 blankets, 400 folding beds, and 80 bicycles, were presented to Comrade Jean Michel Bokamba Yangouma, member of the Political Bureau, head of the organization department of the Congolese Labor Party, and secretary general of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC), by His Excellency Vladimir Lobachov, Soviet ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo [PRC], in the presence of Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Marius Mouambenga.

This very substantial gift reflects the commitment of the political leadership and the people of the USSR to the principle of international proletarianism. The traditional, fruitful cooperation between the members of cooperatives of the USSR and of the PRC contributes to the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples, to Soviet-Congolese contacts at the level of mass organizations, and to implementation of the agrarian policy of the Congolese Labor Party and the Congolese Government.

This cooperation takes the specific forms of training of Congolese cadres in Soviet higher educational institutions, occupational training of members of the Congolese cooperative movement, granting of material assistance, and exchanges of delegations.

It should also be pointed out that this year the Soviet side has awarded 10 grants to Congolese cooperative members for study at the Moscow cooperative institute and two study grants for higher educational institutions.

Thus, this action by the Soviet cooperative members confirms once again the ties between the workers of the two countries. Also, this aid will be beneficial and useful in the daily work of the Congolese cooperative members, who are also supported by the considerable ongoing efforts by the party and state to improve the conditions of life and work in the cooperatives. Evidence of this is the experience of Lekoumou and Cuvette regions, which are regarded as pilot areas.

In his speech on the occasion, Comrade Bokamba Yangouma, on behalf of the political leadership, said that "it is with this perspective of agricultural development, proclaimed to be the 'priority among priorities' in our country, that our party has worked hard on organization of the peasantry and establishment of a strong national union of cooperative members in the Congo."

He continued: By this act of solidarity, Centrosoyuz shows the determination of the Soviet leadership to implement by actions the objective announced by the socialist countries at the 27th congress of the international cooperative alliance in Moscow to provide unconditional support to the developing countries, particularly to the peasantry of those countries.

In final analysis, our country's young cooperative movement has always enjoyed the active support of the Soviet cooperative members, and benefits greatly from their rich and long experience in this field.

9920

CSO: 3419/1014

BRIEFS

NEW ELF-CONGO PROJECT--Brazzaville, 8 June--The ELF-Congo Company, which produces Congo's oil, is to undertake a new project called "Emerald Steam." This project, whose investment cost will reach 25 billion, will enable the use of a new technology for slanted drilling, selective capping of a series, pumping from wells that are not straight, and production of steam in offshore conditions (at open sea depths). M Quentin, head of the company's operations division, said: This project enables us to prepare for the future. He added: It is a major first in the world among techniques to improve yield and extend the life of sea oilfields at more than 65 meters in depth. Using steam in wells has already been practiced, certainly, in the United States, Canada, and Vietnam, but not previously at sea. Although it was a very difficult venture, given the current unfavorable situation, ELF-Congo Company took measures to get around the technical and material difficulties that it has so often encountered in the other fields, such as Yanga, Likouala and Seindji, currently the key areas for Congo's oil production. The official launching of this project took place on 4 June at ELF-Congo's industrial center at Pointe-Noire. The actual injection of steam will begin in June 1984. (ACI) [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 8 Jun 83 p 3] 9920

COASTAL PATROL BOATS DELIVERED--Pointe-Noire, 9 June--The national navy received three coastal patrol boats yesterday at an official ceremony in the economic capital. Presiding was Raymond-Damase Ngolo, member of the Political Bureau, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of defense, and chairman of the permanent committee on the army. On this occasion, honorary and congratulatory diplomas were awarded to several naval officers for their devotion and commitment in "the carrying out of revolutionary actions." Raymond-Damase Ngolo said on the occasion that the acquisition of the three patrol boats "is part of the modernization of capabilities of our national navy, whose performance must be continually improved to meet the demands of modern warfare." The minister delegate in charge of defense added that as part of the 5-year plan the national navy will acquire "significant equipment that will enable it to operate more effectively in guarding the coast and defending the national waters." Commander of the Navy Jean-Felix Ongouya stressed that this new naval equipment is "proof of the special attention that our commander in chief (the president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party) is devoting to the qualitative and Quantitative development of the National People's Army." (ACI) [Excerpt] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 6 Jun 83 p 4] 9920

CSO: 3419/1014

BRIEFS

IRON, STEEL PLANT CONSTRUCTION--Libreville, 10 June--Gabon will acquire a steel complex in the coming months, the Libreville daily L'UNION reported on Wednesday, quoting Pascal Nze, the Gabonese minister of planning and development, following discussions with Arab and Western financiers and bankers involved in financing the project. The Gabon Steel Corporation (SAGASIDER), whose installations will be constructed at Owendo (Libreville's southern suburb), will have an authorized capital of 1 billion CFA francs, and 67 percent of the shares will be held by the Gabon state. The project will be carried out in three stages: the first will be installation of a rolling mill, financed jointly by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (1.9 billion CFA francs), the Development Bank of the Central African States (600 million CFA francs), and Credit Commercial of France (360 million CFA francs). The second stage, involving manufacture of products such as nails, bolts, bars, etc, will include construction of an electric furnace that will process recovered scrap from the Belinga iron deposit (estimated at 450 million tons). Gabonese officials stress the importance of this project, which is part of the "post-petroleum" strategy. For the past 3 years, Gabonese crude oil production has been showing a significant decline, from 11 to 7.7 million tons per year. (ACI) [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 10 Jun 83 p ES 1] 9920

CSO: 3419/1014

MAURITIUS

USSR OFFERS 80 SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 May 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Under the terms of the new program of activities concerning cultural and scientific cooperation initialed yesterday within the context of the Soviet-Mauritian Accord signed in September 1969, the Soviet Union will offer 80 scholarship grants to Mauritians for the 1983-84 period and will organize a week of Soviet films as well as a sales-exposition of Soviet books, periodicals, records and stamps, while Mauritius will send a troupe of musicians and dancers to the USSR.

The new program of activities signed yesterday by Mr A. Pankov, the Russian ambassador to Mauritius, and the Mauritian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Anil Gayan, likewise foresees reciprocal exchanges of scientists between the two countries, as well as radio and television program exchanges focusing on aspects of life in the two nations. More intensive cooperation in the fields of physical training and sports is likewise foreseen in this program.

The minister of foreign affairs stated yesterday that this program of activities should end up giving a better understanding of the way of life in the two countries and "a new type of relationship." For Mr Pankov, this program aims to give "unselfish aid" to Mauritius for the training of specialists in several fields, for the development of Mauritius in the fields of culture, science and sports, as well as for a wide-ranging exchange of cultural and spiritual values "which will mutually enrich the Mauritian and Soviet peoples."

The Soviet ambassador recalled that this new program of activities is not the first worked out by the two governments. He emphasized, however, that this 1983-84 plan is the result of discussions held in Moscow in December 1982 by the prime minister of Mauritius, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, who was visiting the USSR on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of that country.

"We greatly appreciate the role that your country (the USSR) is playing in the advancement and progress of developing countries," Mr Gayan stated in his speech yesterday for the benefit of the Soviet ambassador. The Mauritian minister said, "Our cooperation goes beyond this document" (of ratification of the 1983-84 plan), adding, "We are both interested in peace and detente in the world, in disarmament and in limiting the arms race, in decolonization and self-determination. These questions had a rightful place during the visit of the (Mauritian) prime minister to the USSR in December--a visit that can be

considered as the beginning of a new stage in the cooperative effort between the two countries. The foundations were laid for the consolidation of bilateral relations which should mutually benefit the Soviet and Mauritian people."

Under the terms of the USSR-Mauritius agreement bearing on cultural and scientific cooperation and signed in September 1969, the signing of a program of activities like the one signed yesterday is foreseen every two years.

9895

CSO: 3419/1047

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED--An official communique issued yesterday by the Ministry of Information indicates that yesterday in Peking, the prime minister of Mauritius, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, signed three draft treaties bearing on economic, commercial and technical cooperation, cultural exchanges and the mixed Sino-Mauritian commission. The three draft treaties are concerned with what 'Le Mauricien' announced yesterday, namely: the confirmation of the no-interest 230 million rupee Chinese loan earmarked for expanding and modernizing Plaisance airport; the creation of a mixed Sino-Mauritian commission; the sending of Chinese agricultural experts to Mauritius; the training of Mauritian doctors in China at the Peking government's expense; and gifts of Chinese equipment for the Indian Ocean Island Games to be held in Mauritius in 1985. The signing of these three draft treaties follows the three hours of talks that the Mauritian delegation held at the end of the week with the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang. These talks were followed by more detailed discussions among Ministers A. Gayan and K. Deerpalsingh, and Mr Lu Yue Jian, Chinese minister for economic relations and overseas trade, and Mr Wen Yezhan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, as well as other officials of the Peking government. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 May 83 p 4] 9895

SUGAR OUTPUT--In the sugar industry milieu, it is anxiously estimated that the sugar harvest this year will have trouble reaching 600,000 tons. This appreciable drop in yield is mainly due to the drought that has severely affected some parts of the island, notably the eastern region and those in the north and west. In the wet or super-wet regions, it is noted that the sprouting rate of sugar cane is quite encouraging. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 May 83 p 1] 9895

CSO: 3419/1047

LISBON PAPER ANALYZES REASONS FOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 2 Jun 83 p 19

/Text/ The recent radical reshuffle of the government of Mozambique leads African affairs political observers to conclude that Samora Machel continues to be the strongman of the regime; a position, moreover, that he comes by as a result of the great prestige that he enjoys among the people, not only because of his dynamic action but also because of the courageous way in which he has denounced wrongdoing that has occurred within the government as well as in the party itself.

Well-placed observers are of the opinion that control of the defense portfolio by the chief of state is intended basically to abort any fancies of a coup d'etat, as was believed quite recently, especially after his energetic action in the "Veloso scandal," to which the foreign press devoted much space.

Machel, who at the time had commitments to visit some foreign countries, found it wise to await a better opportunity, to remove from the centers of power and decision men such as General Alberto Chipande, Marcelino dos Santos and Jacinto Veloso, among others, who did not view the president's actions favorably and were preparing to oust him from the presidency of FRELIMO and the office of chief of state, positions that, from every indication, he has been exercising with the applause of the majority of the people.

Some voices disagreeing with the policies of the regime, which were heard in the last congress, especially from the representatives of the provinces, were the touchstone for that "shakeup" in the government and within the party, considered the most radical since Mozambican independence.

Marcelino dos Santos, the old Number 2 man in the regime, has just been removed from the center of power and placed in the worst region of the country--Sofala--where the Mozambican National Resistance has caused great destruction and carried out intense guerrilla action. Machel kills two birds with one stone: removing him from power and placing him in a particularly difficult area, naturally to "burn" him, especially since Marcelino dos Santos does not have much prestige in the military arts.

Another removal that has the flavor of punishment is that of the defense minister, Alberto Chipanda, to the province of Cabo Delgado, about 2,000 kilometers from the capital. A veritable exile.

The removal of Jacinto Veloso from the responsibilities of Security appears to confirm the "Veloso report scandal." However, Machel did not fail to take into "consideration" the fact that the minister has in his possession documents highly compromising to high-level officials of the government, which made his complete removal inadvisable. The satisfaction to "quiet" him was to change him to economic affairs, an area in which he is not knowledgeable and outside of his competence but is a position with great difficulties due to the disastrous conditions of the Mozambican economy, recognized by the president himself.

The placing of Armando Guebuza, a hardliner and very loyal to Samora Machel, in Interior, is seen as a way of the old provincial commissioner of Beira being able to control the internal revolt alongside another "loyalist" to Samora, Mariano Matsinhe, thus giving Machel the "due protection" and the necessary tranquillity for someone who bears on his shoulders the responsibility of governing a country such as Mozambique, really lacking an iron wrist that will set the country on the road of progress and development.

Another not less spectacular change, but strangely enough less commented on, is that of the removal of the party ideologue, Sergio Vieira, who leaves the central government and is exiled to the government of Niassa, a province in the far northwest, without any significance in the context of domestic politics.

It is natural that, with this reshuffle (Mozambique will have 20 ministers, 8 vice ministers and 18 secretaries of state), the reorganization of the state apparatus already underway is going to proceed at the level of the national directorates and provincial governments.

8711

CSO: 3442/261

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE ANALYZED BY LISBON PAPER

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 2 Jun 83 p 30

/Article by Carlos Cardoso in Maputo/

/Text/ A communique from the presidency of the republic last Saturday announced an extensive government reshuffle aimed at responding to the priorities defined recently by the First FRELIMO Congress: "The Defense of the Fatherland," and "The Struggle Against Hunger."

As a backdrop for the reshuffle there is the war situation, the international economic crisis and the devastating effects of the drought, and the criticism made by many thousands of citizens during what was the most intensive process of popular consultation since independence: the study of the theses of the fourth congress during the months that preceded its holding.

There are three main characteristics in the reshuffle: the centralization of command in the military and economic spheres, decentralization with regard to the government structure and placement of cadres, and particular attention to intersector coordination. A careful assessment of the reshuffle permits us to reject the simplistic description of promotion-demotion.

The "centralization of command" facet appears in the fact that Samora Machel personally assumed the Ministry of Defense. This is the formalization of a measure already taken in practice. For several months, the Mozambican president has been personally conducting a number of changes in the armed forces that will equip them better for the military, political and cultural specifics of the struggle against "armed banditry," which the Mozambican leaders describe as a "new phenomenon" in the panorama of conflicts in Africa, in the context of an "undeclared war" of the South African regime against Mozambique and other Front Line countries.

The centralization also appears in the creation of a ministry for economic affairs in the presidency, headed by Jacinto Veloso, former security minister.

Decentralization

In terms of affecting cadres, the decentralization is evident in the appointment of four members of the Political Bureau and the FRELIMO Central Committee as provincial governors.

The party's Number 2 man, Marcelino dos Santos, is going to head Sofala, a strategic province from the viewpoint of the concentration of large projects of the Southern Africa Cooperation Conference (SADCC). Through it pass the highways and railroads that link the port of Beira to the Zimbabwean and Zambian hinterland. It is in that province that the National Resistance Movement (MNR) has concentrated its attention.

Alberto Chipande, minister of defense and Number 4 man in the party hierarchy, will be governor of Cabo Delgado, and plan minister Mario Machungo is going to head Zambezia.

In the appointment of Machungo, the importance of the economic area is evident. Zambezia contributes about 60 percent of the country's exports.

The other new provincial governor is Sergio Vieira, former minister of agriculture and member of the Central Committee.

The decentralization is more evident still in the creation of a whole series of new organs, from new secretariats of state to the appointment of vice ministers for interior, agriculture, merchant marine and foreign trade.

The area of light and food industry, for example, is removed from the aegis of the Ministry of Industry and Energy, becoming headed by a secretary of state. It will be the function of this sector to direct the production of consumer goods such as textiles, clothing, footwear, batteries, furniture, soaps and various food products.

A second element of decentralization is the entry of high-level and medium-level cadres in the management of companies in many districts of the country. For example, the former secretary of state for labor, Carvalho Neves, is going to work for the sugar company of Mafambisse in the province of Sofala. The measure is aimed at putting into practice a policy of "making the district the basis of planning," announced as policy several years ago but forgotten in terms of application.

The transfer of these cadres from the central apparatus to the districts and companies is certainly going to bring an interesting element to the Mozambican political scene, specifically, an increase of demands on the action of the central organs of power by those who were already there and who are now going to the "grass-roots." Observers in Maputo see in this an idea of President Samora Machel.

The measure also responds to the extremely sharp criticism made mainly by former FRELIMO fighters about the fact that they were mainly local leaders without political and economic leadership while the best cadres remained in Maputo and the other cities, closed in a vicious circle of bureaucratic movements that separated them more and more from reality.

The next step of decentralization will be the sending of hundreds of Mozambican and foreign technicians to the districts and companies, leaving their capital offices where, as Samora Machel said recently, "very beautiful plans" that will never be fulfilled are prepared.

A Surprising Return

The third characteristic--intersector coordination--is manifested with great incidence in the area of the ministries of sovereignty, mainly in the Ministry of the Interior. In this ministry, there will be two vice ministers. The first vice minister is Maj Gen Tome Eduardo, vice chief of the general staff, and the second is Teodato Hunguana, former minister of justice. Therefore, there is a close link between the armed forces and the courts. The appointment of Hunguana is viewed in Maputy as an important step in the normalization of judicial conduct after the "offensive of legality" launched by Samora Machel on 5 November 1981. It is a matter of applying to the overall apparatus of justice, then to the preparation of judicial cases, the strict defense of civil rights which many times is postponed as a secondary matter in revolutionary situations.

It is the general opinion that the reshuffle has not yet ended. It is expected, for example, that Jose Luis Cabaco, current minister of information, will work fulltime in the party secretariat to which he was elected during the congress.

As for the appointment of Joaquim de Carvalho as minister of foreign trade, his return to the council of ministers after his removal from the government Central Committee in 1978 caused general surprise. In recent years, Joaquim de Carvalho has managed a sugar company in the northern part of the country, reportedly successfully.

8711

CSO: 3442/261

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION WITH FRENCH INSTITUTION PROCEEDING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] According to a source at the Bank of Mozambique, the visit of Roland-Billecart and his closest colleague is within the framework of the cooperation which the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] has been developing with the People's Republic of Mozambique in recent years. He will observe at first hand the projects in progress financed by that French institution.

Agriculture, railways and the textile industry are the major areas of cooperation with the CCCE, with financing agreements amounting to several hundred million French francs.

Prominent among the projects in which the CCCE is directly involved is the program for development of cotton production and industrialization in the zone of Caia, in the Zambeze Valley, and the rehabilitation of the cotton pressing and ginning mills in Montepuez, Nampula, Namialo, Monapo, Mocuba and Manapa.

A feasibility study is also being conducted for an integrated agroindustrial development program in the zone of Magude, in the midsection of the Incomati River, and an integrated regional development program in the coastal area north of the city of Quelimane, one of the objectives of which is the production of copra. An emergency program is being planned for the marketing of this raw material.

The CCCE will also finance a project for the rehabilitation of the northern railway between Nacala and Cuamba, as well as a center for railway training.

According to the Bank of Mozambique source, the CCCE could participate in other specific projects in our country, namely with regard to supplies for the textile industry, support to the green zones and materials for agriculture, the national telecommunications network and the rehabilitation of FAMOL, for vehicle assembly and body work.

There are other areas in which the CCCE could play a large part, including the total rehabilitation of the Mozambican fishing fleet," according to a Bank of Mozambique source.

On Monday afternoon, the CCCE's general director met with Rui Lousa, minister of posts and telecommunications, and was honored that evening with a dinner given by Prakash Ratilal, governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

In addition to planned visits to factories, other sectors of economic activity and sites of historical and cultural interest in both the north and south of the country, Roland-Billecart is scheduled to meet with various members of the Mozambican Government, including Planning Minister Mario Machungo, Antonio Branco, minister of industry and energy, Agriculture Minister Joao Ferreira and Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of fisheries.

MAPUTO OVERPOPULATION DUE TO RURAL MIGRATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 83 p 10

[Article by Marcelino Silva: "Rural Migration and Unemployment Tax Infrastructures"]

[Text] In the last 9 years, the city of Maputo has experienced a major population explosion as a result of the constant migration from the country to the city, which has overburdened its infrastructures. Created in the colonial era, they were not designed to support the numbers of people inhabiting the city today or the current level of unemployment, which has already reached alarming proportions.

In a city planned for about 500,000, there are now almost 1 million inhabitants, most of whom have no means of livelihood. In some cases, families with over six members have only one wage earner.

The water supply system, which has recently been affected by the drought, was not planned for the current level of consumption.

Who "Feeds" the Queues?

During normal working hours, the tearooms are filled with people, and the waiting lines end only when the establishments close. The reason for this situation is the shortage of supplies; people are resorting to these establishments to pick up this or that item for immediate consumption. This is also a direct result of the rural migration to the city, in that the products which should be supplied by the country are not appearing. Farm production is low, and what little is produced must be distributed to an increasing number of city-dwellers.

We spoke with some people standing in line outside the Scala tearoom.

"Although there are several bakeries in this city, they do not produce enough for everyone; aside from the fact that most people who live here are not producing anything, there are not enough imported products to go around," commented Januario Armado, a private carpenter from Inhagoia District.

Mario Francisco, an employee of TEXLON who lives in Malhangalene, said he was in favor of sending the unemployed to the country. "When people are not working, they become thieves and vagrants, living by stealing and other crimes."

Waiting 7 Months

"I have been waiting for 7 months for 'clearance' to go to work in the mines in South Africa," Mario Antonio, a native of Bilene-Macia, said as he came out of the Algos Agency, bringing up another problem. Talking about the life he has been leading, he told us: "We have to take odd jobs to survive."

The rural exodus, in this case to Maputo, not only creates problems for the infrastructures but also for the individuals themselves.

6362

CS0: 3442/284

MOZAMBIQUE

OIL DRILLING TO BEGIN AT CABO DELGADO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] "Oil prospecting operations on the Mozambican coast, more specifically, in the "offshore" zone of Cabo Delgado, are very encouraging," Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, said yesterday on his return from a trip to the United States and Great Britain. He added that next year it is planned to drill the first exploratory well in that zone. Magid stressed that, as a result of the contacts made on this trip, there are good prospects for petroleum prospecting in the country's northern offshore area.

During his trip, the secretary signed contracts with two of the seven "majors," EXXON and Shell, for oil prospecting in the zone of Cabo Delgado; one of these contracts provides for a first well next year.

Earlier this year, quoting a high official of the Secretariat of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons, NOTICIAS reported that studies conducted in the Rovuma Basin in Cabo Delgado indicated that the zone "shows great possibilities of containing liquid hydrocarbons."

The studies consisted of an aeromagnetic survey conducted by the French firm CGG (Compagnie Generale de Geophysiques).

The Mozambican authorities made the results of the survey available to the oil companies, and four of the seven "majors" acquired the results immediately.

The findings of the CGG aeromagnetic survey of the Rovuma Basin were completed at the end of 1981. The study revealed the presence of a broad and deep sedimentary basin.

Quoting the same official, NOTICIAS reported at the time that the depth of the sediment was more or less constant from north to south, at about 10,000 meters, which is a good indication of the likelihood of petroleum.

The most decisive step taken by Mozambique to develop the oil industry was the signing of two contracts for offshore seismic exploration, with GECO, a Norwegian firm, and the U.S. firm Western Geophysical. The contracts were signed in June 1981.

Pursuant to these contracts, the firms conducted a seismic study of the entire coast of Mozambique, covering 27,000 kilometers. In 1982, the data from these surveys were made available to the oil companies, enabling them to determine if they were interested in prospecting for oil on Mozambique's continental shelf.

When Abdul Magid spoke with NOTICIAS yesterday, he noted that, in addition to signing the contracts for oil prospecting, he contacted various oil companies to promote an interest in studying the geological characteristics of Mozambique.

"During our stay in the United States," the secretary of state added, "we visited some fertilizer manufacturers, who voiced an interest in initiating a project to produce fertilizers using natural gas."

During his visit to London, Magid contacted British Petroleum, with whom he discussed "coal-related matters."

"I can add that, as a result of all these contacts, there are good prospects for us, particularly with regard to oil prospecting in the 'offshore' zone of Cabo Delgado," concluded the secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons.

6362

CSO: 3442/284

BRIEFS

FRANCE DONATES WHEAT--Some 2,000 tons of wheat were unloaded yesterday at the port of Maputo, a gift from the French Government to Mozambique to assist victims of the drought. According to the French Embassy in Maputo, the donation from that European country was in response to the Mozambican Government's appeal to the international community in December 1982. The wheat was shipped under the terms of an accord signed on 28 January 1983 in Maseru between France and officials of our country. It was transported on the Cypriot ship "Shannon," leased by France. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jun 83 p 8] 6362

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTED CARS--The gift or conveyance of imported vehicles exempt from duties and other customs and tax charges has been prohibited, regardless of the nature of the original ownership or provenance, including vehicles acquired in the Lojas Francas de Mocambique or through their intervention, without prior authorization by the Foreign Trade Ministry. The purpose of the measure is to insure the stability of legal trade among citizens, regulating the general terms which must be observed, since they are particularly sensitive for the nation's economy. According to the ministerial decree, the sale of privately owned automobiles, in particular, has been subject to outrageous speculation, causing a marked deviation from the productive use of the monetary resources available to the people. Henceforth, the gift or conveyance of automobiles to third parties who are not exempted from duties and other customs and tax charges is prohibited without prior certification of payment in freely convertible foreign currency. Vehicles acquired by third parties may not be sold or given away for a period of 5 years, after which they may be freely given or sold; however, such action must be communicated in advance to the competent structures. The ministries with competence in this matter will rule jointly on special cases, which should be excepted according to established regulations, bearing in mind, for example, circumstances contemplated in government agreements or contracts which have already been signed. Henceforth, any transfer or conveyance of automobiles or possession of vehicles under the conditions mentioned will be considered null and void; the vehicles will revert to the state, and the purchasers or owners will have no right to restitution or indemnification. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jun 83 p 8] 6362

TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--A cooperation protocol was recently signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary, according to a note received by NOTICIAS. Under the terms of the protocol, Hungarian specialists will be assigned to various economic and social areas in this country and Mozambican scholarship students will be sent to Hungary.

The technical-scientific cooperation accords were signed by Henny de Almeida Matos, representing the National Directorate of International Cooperation, and by Ire Szekacs, director general of TESCO [expansion unknown], representing Hungary. The cooperation protocol establishing a technical-scientific work program between the two countries was signed last Friday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jun 83 p 2] 6362

SOVIET AGREEMENT IN EDUCATION--Nicolai Sofinski, vice minister of higher and secondary [specialized] education of the Soviet Union, returned to his country on Friday after a visit of several days. During his stay in Maputo, two cooperation protocols were signed between Mozambique and the Soviet Union. The signing of the two cooperation protocols in the area of intermediate and higher education followed discussions between Sofinski and Fernando Ganhao, dean of Eduardo Mondlane University. Moments before his departure, Sofinski said that the first protocol pertains to reciprocal recognition of diplomas by universities of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR. The second pertains to the training of Mozambican cadres in Soviet institutions in the next 5 years. "Basically, the accords represent a significant advance in cooperation between our two countries, and they provide a basis for the planning and development of our activities within the framework of this cooperation," the vice minister noted. During his visit, the Soviet official was received by Graca Machel, minister of education and culture, and by Planning Minister Mario da Graca Machungo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jun 83 p 2] 6362

MANDELA'S RELEASE DECLARATION SIGNED--In Maputo on Wednesday President Samora Machel signed a declaration linking our country to the efforts of the international community aimed at securing the release of Nelson Mandela and other victims of apartheid. In the said declaration, Field Marshal Samora Machel expresses the certainty that the release of Nelson Mandela represents an important contribution toward creating a climate of peace, stability, and security in Africa in general and in Southern Africa in particular. Having denounced the exploitation and oppression of the South African people by the apartheid regime, President Samora Machel stated in the declaration that the institutionalized practice of racial segregation and discrimination in South Africa represents a systematic negation of the elementary rights of the majority of the South African people. Nelson Mandela is serving a life sentence in a prison of the Pretoria racist regime. [Text] [MB221033 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Jul 83]

MAPUTO'S 'UNPRODUCTIVE' TO NAISSA CENTERS--A source at the Naissa operative command has disclosed that part of the unproductive persons evacuated from Maputo town to that province have already been posted to Unango and Matama agricultural enterprises as well as to a unit producing [word indistinct]. The same source revealed that 117 persons regarded as anti-socials have been taken to two reeducation centers existing in Naissa Province. [Text] [MD220853 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Jul 83]

STUDENTS LEAVE FOR CUBA--Recently, a total of 804 students who were selected from various Tete Province secondary schools left the city of Tete for Maputo, from where they will leave for Cuba to continue their studies. Speaking before their departure, an official of the Tete Directorate for Education and Culture called for national unity among the students and urged them to devote themselves to their studies that on their return they can make their contribution to national reconstruction. [Text] [MB251515 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 25 Jul 83]

NIGER

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOAN--Japan and Niger today signed a 720 million CFA francs loan agreement. The money will be used to purchase vehicles and equipment for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads in Niger. [Excerpt] [AB221534 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Jul 83]

CSO: 3419/1096

PRESIDENT ASSESSES SUCCESS OF CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26, 27 Jun 83

[Two-part interview with President Shagari by Nakan Abba Dabo; date, place not given]

[26 June 83 pp 7, 9]

[Text]

Nigeria has had a turbulent political history. Since independence in 1960, Nigeria's political destiny has travelled along very dusty and bumpy road indeed.

It went through the short period of the turbulent political administration of the 1st Republic after which it was swamped by a very long spell of a disquieting military aberration.

Today, Nigeria's political destiny is experimenting with a new system altogether — the Presidential System of Government.

And last week, our Editor, Malam Abba Dabo, included his name in the history books as being one of those who has had the privilege of interviewing the 1st Executive President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Below is the interview:-

SNN: Mr. President, you have been in the hot seat for over three and a half years, how do you find the job of governing such a diverse and hyperactive people that we Nigerians are? If I may add, you seem to be growing additional grey hairs, Mr. President.

MR. PRESIDENT: Well, I have grey hair because I am old enough to have grey hairs. I hope that you will live long to have grey hairs. People associate grey hairs with worries. But I am not worried at all. I think it is natural that I have grey hairs. I don't say that my responsibilities are not worrisome. I have been in government and in public affairs for at least 30 years. And all the problems that I face are those

that I expect; and so there is nothing unexpected.

However these three and half years have been very exciting. One must realise that we are facing a new experiment—a change. This is how I look at it. It is not, primarily, running of an administration. It is a matter of taking a challenge. After 13 years of military rule, we have reverted to a civilian rule. And we want to make a success of it; to retain confidence in Nigerians and Africans that we are capable of running a democracy ourselves.

My efforts throughout these years is to ensure that we do not fail in this new experiment. Fairly, we have a new constitution, which we have chosen for ourselves. I happened to be a

"You see, there are a lot of difficulties. But, on the whole, I think we have managed to face these difficulties in a very responsible manner. It is not easy, but our objective is to ensure that this system can work. And if it succeeds, it will be a great encouragement to other African countries to have confidence that we can run a democratic system and we don't need any more military regimes in Africa. So my whole purpose is to make this system a success—a resounding success; to instil confidence in Nigerians and in Africans generally".

member of the Constituent Assembly and took part in the formulation of our new constitution. And I want to see it succeed.

In a new experiment, of course, one is bound to meet a lot of difficulties. But it is the way and manner we face them and solve them that we are judged by. And, of course, the judgment is not on my side. It is on the side of the observers and the general public to see how far we have performed.

Personally, I think we have done well in the circumstance. Our main objective is to ensure unity and stability of our new nation and I must say that we have tried to bring national consciousness into our people. The system itself provides for that; the constitution is deliberately designed to bring about and encourage national unity and national consciousness. And that is what we are trying to establish.

You see, there are a lot of difficulties. But, on the whole, I think we have managed to face these difficulties in a very responsible manner. It is not easy, but our objective is to ensure that this system can work. And if it succeeds, it will be a great encouragement to other African countries to have confidence that we can run a democratic system and we don't need any more military regimes in Africa.

So my whole purpose is to make this system a success—a resounding success; to instil confidence in Nigerians and in Africans generally.

SNN: Mr. President, Nigerian political parties seem to be nothing other than moons orbiting around the NPN sun. At present, some of these moons seem to be disintegrating and becoming smaller, while others seem to be gathering moss and making efforts to form an alliance. Do you see the PPA as a threat to you, especially after a second ballot; if there were to be a second ballot?

MR. PRESIDENT: Well, any opposing party is supposed to be a threat. That is the nature of democracy because every opposing party wants to displace the governing party. And that is what is meant by democracy. So, the whole aim of all the other parties is to displace us, and our own is to ensure that we do not give them a chance to displace us. But the decision is not our own. It is the decision of the general public—the electorate. The political parties, all of them, are new; and as new parties, they are bound to create problems that make it difficult for a government in power to run a government. Also you will have to contend with the opposition which, in our own context in Nigeria, is a destructive organisation aimed at destroying the government. And that is not the concept of opposition that I know. But in Nigeria, that is how people look at it.

It does not mean that you have to destroy the party in power before you are given the opportunity to take over. Especially in our own situation here in Nigeria, all the political parties, except the newest one—the NAP

—has the opportunity of running a government. So that opposition, actually, in the whole sense is wrong—because all the five parties are in control, one way or the other, either at the federal level or in some of the states. And they will be able to show their performance; to satisfy the electorate on the basis of what they have done in running their own government.

Our criticisms should be based upon the performance or non-performance of the various political parties where they rule, rather than on throwing political brickbats and trying to destroy one another. We should direct our attention to those issues about the performances and non-performances of the various political parties where they govern to enable us to judge which of them really deserves to rule again.

In my opinion, the NPN, both at centre and in the states, has done remarkably well. We do not indulge ourselves in intra-party quarrels which disintegrate the party, as is happening in other parties. We direct our attention towards peace. Our administration and our party may have been faced with opposition from all sides, factions and people who are bent on destroying us.

We are not interested in that. We are interested in peace.

SNN: Do you find the political party leaders' meetings you hold once in a while useful?

MR. PRESIDENT: Oh, very useful indeed! In fact I would have wanted more of these

meetings. You remember my previous attempt when we were discussing the creation of states, I invited all political parties, but unfortunately, two of them refused to attend. And very appreciably this time, they have all been able to attend.

These meetings I find extremely useful. And if our followers can take a cue from the leadership in the amicable and frank atmosphere in which we hold our discussions, I think it would help a great deal to defuse tension between the various political parties.

On the whole, all of us are working towards the same goal. We are serving our people. We are serving this country, and no one party—whether it is the one in power at the centre or in the state—can really bring about peace and stability without the co-operation of the others. We are all working for the same goal and we should be able to meet and discuss national issues as leaders, devoid of partisan political sentiments. We are all meant to serve Nigeria and Nigerians. And I believe that these meetings go a long way in ensuring that leaders direct their attention towards national issues.

SNN: A great controversy is raging in the pages of the Concord Newspapers, especially, concerning Dr. Umaru Dikko, your Transport Minister. They accuse him of building a "Berlin Wall" around you to keep off people from seeing you. They also say he should resign as Minister because as the Director-General of your campaign and Chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Rice, his efficiency will be affected by too much work. What do you say?

MR. PRESIDENT: Well, you see, the quarrel between Umaru and the Concord is their own affair. I don't think it has anything to do with me. But I think it is unfair to say that Umaru is building a wall against people who want to come near me. You have been coming here, I don't think you have ever seen Umaru here.

"Well, you see, the quarrel between Umaru and the Concord is their own affair. I don't think it has anything to do with me. But I think it is unfair to say that Umaru is building a wall against people who want to come near to me. I only see Umaru mostly in the evenings. I do not see him unless there is a council meeting. He does not know what is going on in the state House and he has no control over who comes to the State House and who does not".

I only see Umaru mostly in the evenings. I do not see him unless there is a council meeting. He does not know what is going on in the State House and he has no control over who comes to the State House and who does not.

If anybody blames anybody for not being able to see me, the people to be blamed are my Chief of Protocol and my Chief of Personal Staff who arrange appointments for people to see me. Umaru has nothing whatsoever to do with it. I don't agree that he has any say in who sees me and who does not. Concerning his duty, I am quite satisfied with his performance as Minister of Transport. If there are any complaints, I ought to have received them. But so far, except from Concord, I have not received any complaint. I think he has been doing his work very diligently.

I gave him this assignment on rice about two years ago and he has been doing it without any interference with his job as a minister. Anyone of my ministers can be given any special assignment as I deem fit. It doesn't mean that because a minister is given a portfolio on something, then I have no authority to give him any other assignment.

I have just given an assignment to another minister, Malam Adamu Ciroma, because I think he is capable of doing it. When I have a special assignment, I look around to see who is the best man, then I give him the assignment, irrespective of whether it is within his portfolio or not.

But the question of Director of Presidential Election Campaign, I believe, has been misunderstood. It is not a full-time job. Umaru was my director of campaign in 1978/79—that was full time. But now, I have established a presidential campaign office—fully staffed with full-time personnel. In fact, we have five directors, eight presidential campaign teams, who are also full-time, doing their job in the various zones in the country.

It is the task of the presidential campaign office to co-ordinate the work of the campaign teams. So, the only function of Umaru is, he is liaising between the presidential campaign office and myself. That is all.

Actually, I am the director-general, of my own campaign. But I have somebody who will liaise between me and the presidential campaign office. And that is just what Umaru is doing. It is not full time. The people who are doing full time jobs are there doing it. And I don't see anything wrong with that. I am using his experience in his last campaign to co-ordinate the work of the presidential campaign office.

SNN: Has the pardon you have granted Ojukwu caused you any problem?—From the army or the political sector? What do you think of the man? Do you think he is an asset to the NPN?

MR. PRESIDENT: No, I don't think there is any problem because it was not just done arbitrarily. I had long consultations before I took the decision to pardon Mr. Ojukwu. Even before I allowed General Gowon to come back I sent a delegation to see both Gowon and

Ojukwu to tell them about my intention. And I also had consultations both with the military and the civilian leaders. It was not until I was confident that everybody had been consulted, including the Council of State, that I allowed Ojukwu to come back.

SNN: What do you think of the man in any case? Do you think he is an asset to the NPN as such?

MR. PRESIDENT: I believe he is in his own way. He is a leader

who is respected by many people and whatever political party he decides to join, he will make his own contributions and he will carry his supporters along with him into that party. And the fact that he has decided to join the NPN shows he is an asset to the NPN, at least in the area he comes from.

(The second part of this interview will continue tomorrow in the New Nigerian).

[27 Jun 83 pp 5, 11]

[Text]

Being the second part of an exclusive interview granted the Sunday New Nigerian, Editor, Melam Abbas Debo by President Shehu Shagari. The first part was carried by the SNN yesterday. Watch out for the conclusion tomorrow.

SNN: Mr. President, it is not clear what is happening between us and Chad. It seems that we are fighting a very quiet, though full-scale war. Don't you think that as the President and Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, you ought to brief the nation on what actually is going on?

MR. PRESIDENT: I disagree with you. It is not a full-scale war. In fact, it is not a war. That is why I don't think that the matter is serious enough to warrant my full-scale briefing; apart from the kind of briefing that concerns the Minister of Foreign Affairs and so on.

The matter of Chad arose from border skirmishes. And these are not unusual in that area. That is what many people don't realise; that for over 15 years now, there has always been problem in the Lake Chad area. There are numerous islands within the Lake in the Nigerian side, in the Camerounian side and in the Chadian side. And these small islands are inhabited by people. Some of them are Nigerians, some of them are Chadians and Camerounians and the border was not

very well defined because some of the islands even disappear at times. Now, there are bandits from both sides who usually go and attack one island and take away their property, sometime their cattle, and run away to the other side because, usually, there is a meeting point of three countries, in fact four: Nigeria, Cameroun, Chad and Niger and one can always come, do some havoc on one side and run to the other side. And this has been going on as I said for 15 years. Now during the time of President Malloum, there was an agreement that there should be a joint patrol between Nigerian soldiers and Chadian soldiers. And they used to patrol together. But when trouble erupted in Chad, there was virtually no government. So the Chadian Government had no control over that area, with the result that bandits including Chadian soldiers who belong to the various factions inside, used to come in there to raid these islands, take their properties and go away.

So, we had to station our own soldiers in order to protect Nigerians who are living on those islands within Nigeria and, from time to time, when these bandits attack Nigerians, they (Nigerians) from one island will report to our soldiers and our soldiers go there in order to protect them.

"But this particular incident was aggravated by this misunderstanding that when our soldiers went to protect Nigerians, the Chadians thought it was a full-scale attack by the Chadian refugees in Nigeria. And they came out in full force with the result that there was a battle and some casualties on both sides."

But this time, when our soldiers went to protect Nigerians, they were attacked by Chadian soldiers. And these Chadian soldiers were in large numbers. Now, later we discovered that the Chadians were under the impression that the Chadian refugees in Nigeria were taking an advantage of the situation and trying to launch an attack on Chad from the Chad basin area, because they were facing another war in the north from the same Chadian refugees.

So they attacked with full force, thinking, though quite wrongly, that they were fighting to protect themselves from the onslaught of Chadian rebels from Nigeria. But there was no case of that. We don't allow Chadian refugees to attack...

SNN: But the attacks, Mr. President, seem to persist. If they had done it once, that would be understandable. But they have done it again.

MR. PRESIDENT: No, what I was telling you is that these skirmishes have been going on for years in that area. But this particular incident was aggravated by this misunderstanding that when our soldiers went to protect Nigerians, the Chadians thought it was a full-scale attack by the Chadian refugees in Nigeria. And they came out in full force with the result that there was a battle and some casualties on both sides.

As soon as this thing happened, we closed our borders with the Chadians and they sent a delegation here to protest. We told them that their soldiers had attacked ours without any reason. We had a long discussion with them and we negotiated an agreement which was explained by the External Affairs Minister. The agreement stipulated that all the troops from both sides should occupy the posi-

tions they were occupying before the 18th of April this year. After that, then we can open the borders.

But when our soldiers went to re-occupy the islands they had evacuated before, in accordance with the agreement, the Chadians resisted this. And those islands are within Nigerian territory. So naturally, Nigerians had to push them out in order to re-occupy these three islands.

They have now, been able to do so. There is no war going on right now. But we still feel that unless the Chadians come back and we settle this matter once and for all, it is not safe for us to open our borders.

SNN: Has the pardon you have granted Ojukwu caused you any problem?—From the army or the political sector? What do you think of the man? Do you think he is really an asset to the NPN?

MR. PRESIDENT: No, I don't think there is any problem because it was not just done arbitrarily. I had long consultations before I took the decision to pardon Mr. Ojukwu. Even before I allowed Gen. Gowon to come back I sent a delegation to see both Gowon and Ojukwu to tell them about my intention. And I also had consultations both with the military and the civilian leaders. It was not until I was confident that everybody had been consulted, including the Council of States, that I allowed Ojukwu to come back.

SNN: What do you think of the man in any case? Do you think he is an asset to the NPN as such?

MR. PRESIDENT: I believe he is in his own way. He is a leader who is respected by many people and whatever political party he decides to join, he will make his own contributions and

he will carry his supporters along with him into that party. And the fact that he has decided to join the NPN shows he is an asset to the NPN, at least in the area he comes from.

SNN: A great controversy is raging in the pages of the Concord Newspapers, especially, concerning Dr. Umaru Dikko, your Transport Minister. They accuse him of building a "Berlin Wall" around you to keep off people from seeing you. They also say he should resign as Minister because as the Director-General of your campaign and Chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Rice, his efficiency will be affected by too much work. What do you say?

MR. PRESIDENT: Well, you see, the quarrel between Umaru and the Concord is their own affair. I don't think it is anything to do with me. But I think it is unfair to say that Umaru is building a wall against people who want to come near to me. I only see Umaru mostly in the evenings. I do not see him unless there is a council meeting. He does not know what is going on in the State House and he has no control over who comes to the State House and who does not.

If anybody blames anybody for not being able to see me, the people to be blamed are my Chief of Protocol and my Chief of Personal Staff who arrange appointments for people to see me. Umaru has nothing whatsoever to do with it. I don't agree that he has any say in who sees me and who does not.

Concerning his duty, I AM QUITE SATISFIED WITH HIS PERFORMANCE as Minister of Transport. If there are any complaints, I ought to have received them. But so far, except from Concord, I have not received any complaint. I think he HAS BEEN

DOING HIS WORK VERY DILIGENTLY.

I gave him this assignment on rice about two years ago and he has been doing it without any interference with his job as a minister. Any one of my ministers can be given any special assignment as I deem fit. It doesn't mean that because a minister is giving a portfolio on something, then I have no authority to give him another assignment.

I have just given an assignment to another minister, Malam Adamu Ciroma, because I think he is capable of doing it. When I have a special assignment, I look around to see who is the best man, then I give him the assignment, irrespective of whether it is within his portfolio or not.

But the question of Director of Presidential Election Campaign, I believe, has been misunderstood. It is not a full-time job. Umaru was my director of campaign in 1978/79—that was full time. But now, I have established a presidential campaign office—fully staffed with full-time personnel. In fact, we have five directors, eight presidential campaign teams, who are also full-time, doing their job in the various zones in the country.

It is the task of the presidential campaign office to co-ordinate the work of the campaign teams. So, the only function of Umaru is, he is liaising between the presidential campaign office and myself. That is all.

Actually, I am the director-general of my own campaign. But I have to have somebody who liaise between me and the presidential campaign office. And that is just what Umaru is doing. It is not full time. The people who are doing full time jobs are there doing it. And I don't see anything wrong with that.

I am using his experience in the last campaign to co-ordinate the work of the presidential campaign office.

SNN: Your party, the NPN, is facing serious trouble in so many

states, but more especially in Kwara which, going by the 1979 election results, is a marginal state. Are you still confident of taking Kwara after such a

protracted trouble?

MR. PRESIDENT: Well, what you call protracted trouble, is not trouble at all, because it is not a trouble between my party and another party trying to wrest power from the NPN in the state.

SNN: The UPN is strong there

MR. PRESIDENT: The UPN is not strong in Kwara State. You can check. The small quarrel between the leaders is not peculiar to Kwara State. It is in every state; not only in the NPN, but in all the political parties. In fact, it is more apparent in other parties, as you well know, where people have crossed over to other parties because of quarrels between themselves. That does not apply to the NPN and I don't think it will happen.

So, we still think that we are very strong in Kwara and all the leaders there are loyal supporters of the party. There is nobody amongst them who is thinking or inclined to go to another party. So our own local quarrels should not affect our strength in the state because no matter which faction of the party one belongs, they are united in one faith—in fighting to entrench NPN and to dislocate other parties in the state. I am satisfied and sure that Kwara is solidly an NPN state—the misunderstandings notwithstanding.

SNN: Are you satisfied with the results of your Green Revolution Programme?

MR. PRESIDENT: Yes. Of course we have met with some difficulties in the execution of the programme. But on the whole, in the circumstance, I would say that we have made satisfactory progress. Not the kind of progress I would want to have, any way—because of lack of co-operation we have received from some of the state governments.

Some state governments feel that the success of the Green Revolution is the success of the NPN, therefore, Green Revolution has not succeeded. But I think that was a wrong approach.

The success of the Green Revolution is the success of Nigeria, not of the NPN. We want to establish agriculture and to restore agriculture until we restore its past glory. All hands must be on deck, no matter which party or which government is involved.

There is no government in the federation which is opposed, in its manifesto or programme, to the concept of Green Revolution. But they are opposed to the NPN. So it is an NPN programme, it must fail.

But they are pursuing the same thing in their own ways. So why don't we co-ordinate efforts and work together towards a common goal to re-establish agriculture in this country as the mainstay of our economy. We don't disagree on this. All we need is co-operation within ourselves. And that has been lacking, unfortunately, due to politics.

SNN: Some people believe that one of the greatest threats to your continuance in office is the current economic situation in the country. Do you blame global recession for it?

MR. PRESIDENT: Well, it is not a threat. I wouldn't say it is a threat. It is a challenge and a challenge is different from a threat.

think for any administration, one cannot expect smooth sailing on almost everything. And your capability is determined by the way you face challenges.

And this is a challenge about the state of the economy which everybody knows is being faced, not only by Nigeria, but by almost every other country today.

It is the way and manner a government faces this challenge that matters. We are facing it in our own way; other countries are facing it in their own ways. And no one is spared. The developed and developing countries, everybody in the world, is facing this economic recession.

We are in a more difficult situation because apart from the economic recession, we are faced with oil glut. And one does not need to lecture anyone on the importance of oil in our economy. The main source of our revenue, everyone knows, is oil. Ninety per cent of our revenue comes from oil, and if there is no market for this oil, then our revenue must come down drastically, as it has done.

We don't have much time to organise other aspects of our economy: like agriculture and industry. We have been here only for three years, and it takes time to diversify the economy so that you have other sources. We have been trying.

So, the fact that there is an oil glut cannot be our fault. The economic recession is not our fault. Our fault can be determined by the way we tackle these problems. We are tackling them in our own way. And we are very confident that we shall succeed. So, if anybody criticises us, if he finds himself in the same situation as we have, I don't believe he can do better.

MASSIVE INCREASE IN BROKEN WATER MAINS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 9

[Text]

SOIL movement caused by the drought, which has led to a number of houses on the Witwatersrand cracking, could also be the reason for the massive increase in the number of burst water mains in Johannesburg.

Dr John Mortimer, director of Technical Services in Johannesburg, said yesterday that the number of burst water mains in the city had increased from 400 to 500 a week at the beginning of the year to up to 700 a week at present.

The problem was affecting all the towns and cities on the Reef but ageing of water pipes was not the only reason for the bursts and leaks, he said. Some areas were seriously affected by bursts, while others the same age or older did not have the problem.

One theory which is being investigated is that soil movement, caused by the drought, is causing the mains to burst.

It is also possible that the characteristics of the water itself may have changed and the city council's chemists are investigating this in collaboration with the Rand Water Board.

Priorities

However, the immediate problem is to repair the bursts and prevent water wastage.

The city yesterday made an additional R1,6-million available for repairs in addition to the R1,6-million already allocated for the replacement of corroded pipes and mains.

Plumbers of other branches of the City Engineer's Department as well as from other departments in the city council have been transferred to the water branch, bringing the total number of council plumbers whose duty it is to repair bursts, to 30. In addition, the council is hiring plumbers from outside contractors.

The way in which the plumbers work is also being changed to allow them to be more productive.

Instead of the plumber waiting around for the hole to be dug to reach the burst main, a gang of workers from the roads department will dig the hole and only when it is nearing completion, will the plumber be called. Once he has repaired the damage, another gang will close the hole.

More vehicles

The council is to buy 10 more vehicles to enable the plumbers to be more mobile.

In addition, the Fire Department will assist in the servicing and repair of fire hydrants.

Three plumbers are on standby at night to deal with emergencies.

Dr Mortimer said the council relied heavily on members of the public informing them about leaks and bursts. The council receives about 200 calls a day from members of the public.

However, he urged the public to be as specific as possible when reporting a burst. Details of the exact location, for example a street number, or whether the leak is on the pavement or in the street, the name of the road and most important, the strength of the flow (a trickle or a one-metre high fountain) would enable the council to save time in finding the problem and also to get to the worst problems first.

All water main leaks should be reported to the

special emergency telephone number, 724-4361, which operates 24 hours a day.

As far as water restrictions were concerned, from Saturday, gardeners living in Johannesburg will be able to water their gardens for one hour only, once a week, between 1 pm and 2 pm on Saturdays or Sundays.

Properties with uneven street numbers may be watered on uneven dates and those with even numbers on even dates. So this Saturday, the 16th, properties with even numbers may be watered and those with uneven numbers on Sunday the 17th.

This applies only to watering with hand-held hoses, micromist or drip systems. Ordinary sprinklers are now banned for use in gardens.

Gardens may, however, be watered at any time by means of buckets or watering cans.

Hoses must be disconnected from taps at all times except during the permitted watering hours.

PLANNING FOR FUTURE DROUGHTS ADVOCATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 83 p 6RV

[Article by Lawrie Bedford]

[Text]

A top academic in the field of water research says South Africa should start planning for the next drought now.

He fears all thoughts of water planning will disappear when the current drought breaks.

Professor David Stephenson, director of the Water Systems Research Programme, University of the Witwatersrand, says: "In 1965 South Africa experienced the most drastic drought in the history of the country, the Government appointed a water planning commission, cash was provided for research and in 1968 a report was produced.

"However, the moment the rains started the pendulum swung the other way, everybody forgot about the work which had been done and now everybody is starting from scratch."

In a paper to a convention on water for the future in 1970, he argued more and bigger water supply schemes would continually have to be planned and implemented to cope with rapid economic development.

Professor Stephenson believes the drought has vindicated his case.

"I'll say now as I said then that computers, indicating the optimum location, scale and timing of developments can help the country compile a comprehensive master plan for water."

A national master plan would control more detailed departmental planning, such as mineral and water

resources, power, communications, industry and services. These plans in turn could be sub-divided into regions or river basins, and so on.

Any sector could be analysed or up-dated without having to study the entire plan.

Professor Stephenson says the Directorate of Water Affairs would control the transfer of water or produce between river basins by means of shadow values imposed on the river basin plans by the computer.

A spokesman for the directorate, commenting, said they were looking at all possibilities, needs and requirements and planning accordingly. "Whether it can be done better I cannot say," he said.

The Minister of Environment, Mr Sarel Hayward, had told farmers in Natal recently that nobody could have foreseen the compass of the present drought situation or built sufficient storage capacity to cushion its impact.

Mr Hayward told the Natal Agricultural Union in Maritzburg it would have been neither practicable nor economic to make such provision because vast amounts of water would have been lost through evaporation.

And, he reminded them that in the long run it would have been John Citizen who had to foot the bill. Furthermore, capital needed for drought insurance would have been invested at the expense of more deserving causes. □ — *Staff Reporter.*

BRIEFS

CHECKERS STRIKE--Workers at eight more branches of Checkers in Johannesburg and on the East Rand yesterday joined a strike which started at the Killarney branch last Friday. This brings the number of workers striking to 600, affecting 17 branches, said a spokesman for the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), yesterday. The strike started when 70 workers struck after a colleague had been fired. They demanded his re-instatement but management refused, informing strikers they would not be paid for the days away from work. On Tuesday, eight other branches joined the Killarney branch and said they were striking in sympathy with their colleagues at Killarney and for better pay and working conditions. The CCAWUSA spokesman also said the strike at Frasers in Heriotdale, Johannesburg, ended amicably with union officials and management agreeing on a R50 a month increase in the minimum wage, bringing the minimum monthly wage to \$240. Mr Moses Mayekiso-Transvaal secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), said yesterday the strike involving 250 workers at Lite Master Products at Wadeville, Benoni had not been resolved. Mr Mayekiso said his union was still trying to resume talks with company management in an attempt to end the deadlock. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 83 p 2]

AECI PAINTS WORKERS FIRED--AECI Paints yesterday dismissed about 250 workers who had refused to work since Monday because of dissatisfaction with a pay increase. In a statement yesterday, a spokesman for AECI Paints, in Alrode on the East Rand, said the workers had ignored an instruction to return to work and were therefore dismissed. Negotiations with the SA Chemical Workers' Union, who have a signed agreement with the company, were continuing. The spokesman said wages had been set for the industry, at the industrial council, to which both the union and the company belonged. A new wage agreement had been gazetted and the company had paid its employees at or above the minimums in the agreement. "Considerable debate has taken place with the work-force on this matter and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday illegal work stoppages took place. "The company has an established agreement with the union, including grievance procedures, and these procedures have not been adhered to in any respect by the workforce. "During yesterday's illegal stoppage, workers were told to return to work. "They declined to do so and thus were dismissed," he said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 83 p 2]

ANC PISTOL OWNER SENTENCED--Sentencing a man to five years' imprisonment for illegal possession of a Russian-made firearm, Johannesburg Regional Court

magistrate, Mr J. van Dam, said the interests of the country had to be safeguarded. Two of the five year sentence imposed on Soweto mechanic, Moses Langa (38), were conditionally suspended. In mitigation Mrs Langa said the accused, her son, was born out of a relationship between herself and a Portuguese medical doctor named Da Silva. This man had given her a plot of land in Mozambique. Langa, charged under the Internal Security Act with obtaining a Russian firearm from the ANC and participating in ANC activities by agreeing to obtain a list of home addresses of security policemen, was convicted only on an alternative count of illegal possession of a Russian-made pistol. He told the court his wife had been visiting in Mozambique. He went to see her and was introduced to an ANC member. To "get rid of" the man he admitted wanting a firearm. The firearm was later delivered to the accused in Johannesburg. Yesterday magistrate Van Dam said: "It is never an easy matter to bring to book people who work underground. "When they are brought to book it is the duty of the court to pass sentences that will safeguard the interests of the country by acting as a deterrent." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 4]

SABRA MEMBERSHIP REJECTED—The Belville City Council has unanimously decided not to renew its membership of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra). A spokesman for the council said it had taken the decision because of Sabra's recent refusal to support the Government's Proposed constitutional reform. The city council's decision was taken at a committee meeting this week. The spokesman said the council didn't wish to elaborate on its decision. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 4]

MEAT IMPORTS FROM ZIMBABWE—Harare—South Africa will no longer accept meat imports by individuals from Zimbabwe, according to the Cold Storage commission magazine published here. It said the South African Government had sent a letter to the Cold Storage Commission (CSC), saying no more meat import permits would be issued. A CSC spokesman said yesterday the organisation did not export meat directly to South Africa, but some travellers bought meat from butcheries in Zimbabwe which bore the CSC marks. In the past, people entering South Africa were able to obtain veterinary import permits from the Director of Veterinary Services in Pretoria authorising the import of up to 10 kilograms of beef provided it emanated from a CSC abattoir approved for export to South Africa. The magazine said although this was now officially discontinued, import permits already issued would be honoured. A spokesman for the South Africa Trade Mission in Harare confirmed the discontinuation of the permits. He added that his government had not given reason for the ban. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 10]

SCHOOLS BOYCOTT BLACKS JAILED—Five blacks have been sentenced in the Kimberley Regional Court to jail terms ranging from and effective 10 to 13 years, after being found guilty of terrorist activities. They are all from Galeschewe in the city. Sello Mothlhabakwe was sentenced to an effective 13 years' imprisonment, Joer Kers to an effective 11 years, and Euguen Mokgoase to an effective 12 years. Nelco Hlatswayo was sentenced to eight and five years, but will serve and effective 10 years, and Ben Fani, convicted on only one count, will serve 10 years. The case arose from incidents during a schools boycott in 1980.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 12]

URBAN FOUNDATION FUND--The total amount of cash and pledges received by the Urban Foundation has now reached the R50-million mark, with a pledge of \$500 000 from Pick 'n Pay. This remarkable achievement in just over six years since the Foundation's inception proves the trust that major business organizations have in the organisation. On handing over \$125 000 as the first instalment on the pledge, Mr Raymond Ackerman, managing director of Pick 'n Pay, said that this commitment could be seen as a token of his company's belief in the Urban Foundation. "In the area of housing," Mr Ackerman said, "the Foundation has been co-responsible for many of the reforms which have transformed Black housing from its depressive and undignified state five to six years ago. "Housing is not the only area where the Foundation has developed, there has also been education and business development. "In just over six years, 631 projects costing R45-million have been launched country-wide--all with the aim of improving the quality of life in urban communities," he said. The Foundation, under directorship of Mr Jan Steyn which concerns itself primarily with housing, education and business development for the Black community, was formed in 1976 to promote free enterprise, the elimination of discrimination, freedom of choice and individual self-sufficiency. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 10]

SAUDIS ISSUE HADJI VISAS--Cape Town--Muslim pilgrims to Mecca will leave South Africa this weekend, the first group to do so since the Saudi Arabian government imposed entry and visit duration restrictions. Cape Town travel agency spokesman, Mr Achmat Kaskar, said he had obtained visitors' visas for his clients from the Saudi Arabian Airline's office in Nairobi. These could be changed to special pilgrim visas later. Another agency spokesman said he had consulted the Saudi consulate in Addis Ababa and his clients would leave South Africa on July 25 when special pilgrim visas come into effect. Several Cape Town pilgrims, who left earlier this year, were forced to return to South Africa after being refused entry by the Saudi Government.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 3]

EXPERTS AT TECHNICOM CONGRESS--Several world experts are among delegates attending a conference in Pretoria on technical communication--a conference designed to pave the way to better presentation of technical and scientific information. Ways and means are being discussed at the conference of formulating technical information in such a way as to make it better understood by laymen. Among the overseas experts are: Dr J Kirkman, attached to the Institute of Science and Technology at the University of Wales; Prof W R Spence, head of the School of Communication Studies at the Ulster Polytechnic in Northern Ireland; Prof Tom Sawyer, communication teacher to engineering students at the University of Michigan, and Dr G Eaves, a deputy research programme director at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 83 p 4]

OIL SHIPMENTS ROW--Another row may be brewing over the old issue of oil shipments to South Africa. Allegations concerning Arab oil supplies are again making news in Holland. In terms of the Petroleum Products Act and/or the National Supplies Procurement Act reports on this subject may not be published in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 83 p 3]

LANSERIA FACELIFT--More than R1,75-million is to be spent in the coming year on improvements to Lanseria Airport. The Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-urban Areas has also budgeted R236 000 for the first phase of a new control tower and R 48 715 for airstrip lights. Other amounts provided by the board are: R1,2-million on the main Akasia/Rosslyn sewer and \$1,6-million on the area's water scheme. R8-million for a new sewerage scheme for Schoemansville in 1984/85, R468 000 on the area's water scheme this year and R200 000 on the electricity system. R1,2-million and R1,7-million respectively for electricity and sewerage systems in Lenasia South. R200 000 for a new reservoir at Rayton. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 83 p 2]

NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY NEEDED--The security profession did not know enough about the training and techniques of the terrorists and criminals it was up against. The profession operated "in a kind of vacuum", the protective services manager for a large oil company, Commandant A B Kitshoff, told a security conference in Pretoria yesterday. There was, he said, a lack of co-ordination with the police and defence forces. A central security co-ordinating body should be established to: Formulate a comprehensive national policy for security in both the public and private sectors. Design a process for the communication of intelligence "across the entire security spectrum". Identify all bodies and individuals who have a role in the national security effort. The public also needed to know more about the threats facing them, Commandant Kitshoff said. "Knowledge of the enemy is often sadly lacking and people make ridiculous demands on the forces of law and order to protect them". [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jul 83 p 3]

DANGERS OF MILITARISM--The South African Government has been pushed from conservative to radical by Russia, says Dr Peter Vale, director of research for the South African Institute of International Affairs. He was speaking at the University of Witwatersrand last night during a discussion held by the institute entitled "South Africa and its neighbours: Co-operation or confrontation". Dr Vale said that, in searching for a doctrine, South Africa had implemented a "massive defence boost between 1976 and 1979". The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had stated his doctrine earlier this year when he said military force would get rid of nests of ANC in neighboring countries. Professor John Barratt, director-general of the institute, who was also took part in the discussion, said there is a widespread sense of threat in Southern Africa which affected attempts to develop the region. He identified three aims of South African Government policy which were determined by security needs and were militaristic. These were to remove the African National Congress (ANC) from neighbouring countries, the apparent aim of removing perceived communism from these states and, lastly, to persuade them to deal with the South African Government and to acknowledge the country's dominance. The last panel member, Mr Michael Spicer, director of programmes for the institute, said South Africa had decided on a high profile of militarism in its foreign affairs. "The public has been conditioned into believing in an actual, not potential threat, as the Government reiterates the threat," he said. Mr Spicer said this "raised the ratchet of regional tension". He sounded a warning on increasing violence in Southern Africa. "Once violence becomes endemic, it is almost impossible to get out of the situation." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jul 83 p 3]

MUNSIEVILLE REMOVAL COST--It will cost about \$11 027 633 to complete the long-delayed move of Munsieville township from the white residential area of Krugersdorp to the local Kagiso township. The move to begin next year is expected to take about two years to complete, having been delayed by a shortage of funds. The town council has given the West Rand Administration Board \$2 million for the coming financial year to establish the infrastructure of the scheme. Wrab has told the council it has completed plans for two housing schemes in Kagiso providing 2 025 houses. More funds will be made available annually until the move is complete, said the Krugersdorp town clerk, Mr Kobus Nieuwoudt. The member of Parliament for Krugersdorp, Mr Leon Wessels, told the council that an estimated R11 027 633 had been approved for the project and R2 million had been made available for the coming financial year to start the move. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 83 p 6M]

COAL SALES--Hong Kong--South Africa's coal exporters have hit a bonanza here with the start-up of a massive coal-fired plant on an offshore island. The Hong Kong Electric Company facility now in action on the north-west tip of Lamma Island has helped push sales of South African coal up by more than 450 percent since the beginning of last year. Sources here said it had been planned to fuel the Lamma Island plant with coal from China from 1985. But because of China's tardiness in developing its huge coal industry and the necessary port infrastructure the sources forecast that South Africa could export profitably until around 1990. The export surge is spectacular and adds glitter to the lack-lustre statistics of Hong Kong-

South Africa trade. Some of the coal is also going to the Castle Peak power station in Kowloon set up by China Light and Power Company. The Lamma Island facility is one of Asia's biggest coal-fired plants, and has a towering 215-m chimney. Asia's tallest construction. It is set out on a 50-ha site at Po Lo Suit, giving directly on to the sea. Planned capacity is 1,800 mw. Present working capacity is 625mw. Hong Kong Electric chairman David Newbigging told the company's annual general meeting on May 27 that by the end of April the company had consumed more than one million tons of coal in the 12 months since the first unit was commissioned. Estimated annual consumption was 2,9 million tons. A spokesman declined to disclose the amount of coal the company was buying from South Africa, but the plant's voracious appetite shows up in the trade statistics: South Africa's coal exports to Hong Kong have soared to HK\$112 million in the first quarter of this year. This is a 460 percent increase on exports for the corresponding 1982 period. For the whole of 1982 South African coal represented 21 percent of the colony's imports. In the first quarter of this year it made up 52 percent. In the long run China will be a tough competitor. It is making considerable efforts to develop its potentially world-beating coal industry and last year output was 666 million tons--a figure which surprised diplomats here, who had been forecasting about 648-650 million tons. Output in 1981 was 600 million tons. But China has problems. Although eight huge coal projects are getting top priority China does not have all that much coal to spare as it provides much of the country's energy. Another problem is that the main coal fields are in east central China and the shifting of coal southwards on a clogged railway system is a constant headache. China's coal-exporting ports need modernising--and all the coal to Lamma Island has to be shipped. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 83 p 10M]

MAGNUM AIR ROUTE--One of South Africa's largest private airlines, Magnum, received what could be a crippling blow yesterday when it was advised that another carrier is to fly its fastest-growing and most lucrative route. Magnum, which was once--but is no longer--connected to the notorious bankrupt group of companies of the same name, has been credited for putting Martizburg on the aviation map. The carrier launched a service between Johannesburg and the Natal Capital in 1978, after a drawn-out battle with the National Transport Commission and South African Airways. It finally won the right to fly the route when it took the case to the Supreme Court. But it never actually held a licence for a non-stop service between Jan Smuts and Pietermaritzburg--only one which was routed by way of Newcastle. When the Government asked the airline to rationalise its licences, it applied to the NTC earlier this month and was opposed by Comair and SAA. Comair applied to operate the route itself at the same time. A spokesman for Comair told The Star last night it had won the route application and would be introducing 44-passenger Fokker Friendships to Maritzburg soon. However, a director of Magnum, Mr John Bescoby, pointed out that the airline "built up this route from nothing to one of the most successful in the country". The decision has resulted in the immediate resignation of the chairman of the Airline Association, Mr Sandy Ord, who is also Magnum's managing director. "We will only know the reasons for the decision next week. But we do not intend to sit back and accept it. Flights will continue normally," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 83 p 3]

SASOL OUT OF SOEKOR--Sasol is to withdraw from the Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (Soekor). the 50 000 shares held by Sasol 1 in Soekor which were obtained at no cost will be transferred free of charge to an institution nominated by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs on August 31. Sasol will renounce its right to nominate two directors on the board of Soekor, and Mr D P DeVilliers and Mr J A Stegmann will resign as chairman and director respectively. It was stated in the two Sasol prospectuses of 1979 that Soekor was financed with State funds and that should an oil or gas discovery be made, no automatic rights or commitments would accrue to Sasol. Such rights could only ensue from negotiation with the state. As the possibility of a profitable discovery by Soekor increased it became apparent that because of Sasol's position in the private sector and the fact that Soekor was financed entirely by the State, an embarrassing situation might develop. Sasol's negotiating position could be jeopardised if it were interested in whatever rights or interests might be on offer. The decision to quit Soekor was taken so that Sasol would not because of its involvement in Soekor be inhibited from competing on an equal basis for any rights or interests.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 83 p 10]

LID BOOKS--The Department of Internal Affairs is geared to issue 150 000 identity books before the end of October, providing the applications are submitted before the end of September. A senior official said yesterday: "We would like to have a book in everybody's hands by the end of October, and if we get the necessary co-operation from the public this is possible." He added that priority was being given to applications from whites, because of the looming referendum on the Government's constitutional proposals. If the applications were properly completed and the load was spread between now and the end of September, there should be no problem, the official said. He said

there was no big backlog of applications. In the Assembly last week, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, announced plans to link the referendum voting to identity books. The Minister added that the Government was considering far reaching amendments to the Referendum Act. If implemented they would mean voters would use their ID books instead of voters' rolls when casting their referendum vote. After casting their votes, voters could have their ID books stamped. They could vote wherever they happened to find themselves on "R Day". Mr De Klerk was also confident that applications submitted before the end of September would be processed within four weeks. The Minister's announcement is taken as a strong hint that the referendum will be held in late November or early December. The Minister said his department estimated 150 000 potential white voters did not have ID books. The draft Bill to amend the Constitution is being studied by the select committee during the month-long Parliamentary recess. When Parliament reconvenes next month it will be debated during the committee and third reading stages. Political observers said that, before the referendum was held, ample time would have to be given for voters to study the legislation. Ample time, too, it was pointed out, would have to be given to political parties to put their views on the legislation to the electorate. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 83 p 5]

UNBANNED LEADERS DISMISS 'REFORMS'--Durban--Two recently unbanned leaders of the Natal Indian Congress yesterday rejected the Government's constitutional proposals and called for one-man-one-vote in South Africa. Mr George Sewpersadh, NIC president, and Mr M J Naidoo, senior vice-president, who returned to the congress leadership after their banning orders had been lifted, said the NIC was committed to a freedom charter in which the constitutional proposals were out of place. "In no ways can the Indian community accept them," they said. Mr Sewpersadh and Mr Naidoo, both lawyers, said the NIC would decide soon if the Indian community would take part in any referendum on the promised political reforms. They also rejected as completely unacceptable a recent survey carried out by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal, which found that more Chatsworth residents favoured the South African Indian Council than the NIC. Mr Sewpersadh said: "The people in Chatsworth responded magnificently to the NIC call to stay away from the SAIC's elections in November 1981. "That test of NIC strength and influence makes non-sense of the findings of Prof Schlemmer's little poll." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 83 p 5]

FEW ENGLISH POLICEWOMEN--A record 331 women recruits reported for training at the SA Police College in Pretoria yesterday, the biggest single group of would-be women constables ever to do so. Of these, only 34--or 10,6%--were English speaking. Brigadier Duveen Botha, commander of the SA Women Police, described the English intake as "disappointingly low". Brig Botha said it was difficult to pinpoint the reasons why English-speaking girls did not seem interested in a police career. She said they possibly felt there was a stigma attached to police work because it was part of the Civil Service and therefore Afrikaner dominated. Brig Botha said she had asked English-speaking girls what the reaction of their friends had been when told they were going to the Police College for further studies. "In the majority of cases, these girls

"were told by their friends that they were 'mad' and they were laughed at," she said. Yesterday's intake was so large that part of the men's accommodation had to be made available for six platoons of girl students. A feminine touch was given to these quarters, however, by providing extra mirrors and ironing boards as well as washing lines. Although the course normally takes 5-1/2 months, six of the students will only attend the course for 3-1/2 months because of qualifications already gained. Two have already served in the Defence Force and four have BA degrees. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 83 p 2]

AZASM MEETING--Pietersburg--More than 300 students from all over South Africa attended the inaugural congress of the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm) at Houtbosdrop, near Pietersburg, at the weekend. The congress was addressed by former South African Students' Organisation (Saso) executive members, including Mr Strini Moodley and Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, both former Robben Island prisoners. The president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Lybon Mabaso, was among others who delivered speeches on the congress theme: "Mobilise, consolidate and educate towards an anti-racist new Azania." Messages of solidarity came from black consciousness organisations. At the end of the congress yesterday, Mr Kabelo Langane, of the University of the North, was elected president and Mr Mandla Nkosi vice-president. In his address, Mr Lengane said that when Saso moved from black consciousness to nonracialism in 1981, it should have realised there would be a backlash in the shape of Azasm. "After the 1977 clampdown on black consciousness organisations, white liberals and other forces shouted that black consciousness had completed its circle, but you and I know what the truth is," he said. "We are going to maintain our independence but we shall always owe our unqualified allegiance to Azapo."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 83 p 2]

FROST DELAYS PONGOLA CROPS--Pongola--Severe frost has resulted in considerable crop damage in the Pongola area. The chairman of the Cane Growers Association, Mr Hennie de Villiers, said yesterday it was estimated that vegetable growers had lost about 400 000 cases of tomatoes and that farmers growing lettuce had lost their entire crops. Sugar Cane has also been dealt another blow on top of the drought and the official estimate of the decrease in the crop this year was now 50 000 tons.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 83 p 13]

WATER SUPPLY PLANS--Research on the next generation of dams, reservoirs, barrages and weirs in South Africa has already started--on paper at least. The work is being done by Netherlander Mr T H op ten Noort, a member of the Water Systems Research Programme team at the University of the Witwatersrand. He is examining ways of planning dam and reservoir sizes by mapping out areas of surplus water and researching river flow records. The work involves analysis of the volume of rainfall run-off--water that runs into rivers, streams and other water courses and in some cases back into the ocean. Mr op ten Noort says water storage can be provided for relatively little money on rivers in which there is little variance in the flow rate. "It is difficult to get a standard definition of what is a drought because of the flow factor," he said. "The textbooks tell us we have a drought when water cannot be provided and there is no rainfall or moisture. "In Natal, where the flow variability factor is low compared with those in the north-eastern Cape and south-western Transvaal, we have identified storage sites which could be developed without huge dams being built." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1649

ASSEMBLY APPROVES \$8 MILLION DEFENSE BUDGET RAISE

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 30 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] The House of Assembly unanimously approved the increase of the Defence budget for the financial year 1982 and 83, which ends today by \$8 000 000.

The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, told the House during the debate at the second supplementary estimates of expenditure, that it had been found necessary to increase the Defence budget at this stage, "in view of the current security situation in the country".

Cde Chidzero said the demobilisation exercise was moving on very slowly and that it had been found necessary to ask for an additional \$8 000 000 in order to maintain the size of the army.

The additional funds, the Minister added, would be used to buy equipment clothing and feed the army.

The Minister said, it was, therefore, for the good of the nation that the Defence budget should go up because of the importance the army played on the defence of the nation.

Mr Dennis Divaris (Independent Kopje) asked the Minister why it was necessary to increase the Defence budget now, when the Minister had been reported as having said the Defence budget would be halved.

But Cde Chidzero told the House that at no time had he said this.

"At present the vote for Defence is under 20 percent of the total appropriation and it is possible that as the demobilisation process continues, it may be possible to cut it by 10 percent," the Minister explained.

But because the demobilisation exercise was moving slowly and in view of the security situation in the country, it was not now possible to cut the Defence budget.

The Minister was unable to give details of the demobilisation exercise, saying it was up to the Minister of Defence to brief the House.

Cde Chidzero also said, in view of this, the size of the army was still the same and as such it was too expensive.

"We had estimated we would be feeding a smaller army than we are now," he said.

Mr Paddy Shields (Independent Bulawayo Central) complained of misuse of equipment by the army.

He said huge army lorries were now being driven around the main cities of Zimbabwe by soldiers, and that this was misusing equipment.

But the Minister again said the Government would take steps to ensure it is used properly.

The House also approved \$250 000 additional expenditure for the Public Service during this ending financial year.

The Minister responsible for the Public Service, Mr Chris Andersen, said the money was needed for the settlement loans for civil servants.

CSO: 3400/1634

MINISTER MOVEN MAHACHI SPEAKS ON RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Government's resettlement programme is gaining momentum, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said in an interview published in the latest edition of the *Murimi-Umlimi* magazine.

The statement is an answer to what the Minister said was unjustified criticism of the programme by people who held "erroneous views about it".

The Minister cited figures of the land which has been acquired for resettlement.

These figures show that total land areas acquired for resettlement during the first half of the present financial year have increased more than fourfold compared to land acquired during the same period last year.

"On this point alone," said the Minister, "it is quite clear that the programme is gaining momentum and not winding up as

some critics and prophets of doom would want to see happen."

Cde Mahachi said over 10 000 ha had been ploughed and inputs had been provided to get the settlers started.

About 1 400 000 ha had been surveyed and demarcated and road and dip-tanks provided.

Holdings have been allocated to 15 637 settler-families under the intensive programme, with 11 313 of them catered for during the present financial year alone, he said.

Refuting critics' suggestions that the programme was not moving well, Cde Mahachi said the rate of monthly expenditure was sufficient indicator that the programme was expanding.

During the first quarter of 1982 the expenditure was between \$300 000 and \$500 000. This increased to over \$1 000 000 during the last two months of the same year.

The Minister said the programme was inhibited by some constraints in the ac-

quisition of land, some of which was not ideal for productive resettlement.

There was also the problem of rising land costs, coupled with development costs which in some cases had gone up by 100 percent.

Cde Mahachi said in order to achieve the national target of settling 162 000 families during the Three-Year Transitional National Development Plan, a new and comprehensive land acquisition policy was being developed to remove the constraints.

"This will enable forward-planning by Government teams and the commercial farmer offering land for resettlement, thus ensuring that the land never gets out of production for a season or so as it changes hands," said Cde Mahachi.

A monitoring unit would be set up to review the programme with the objective of identifying any bottlenecks so that timely remedial action can be taken, he said.

CSO: 3400/1634

ZAPU LEADER CHINAMANO PLEDGES GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

ZAPU has given the Government proposals aimed at eliminating bandi in Matabeleland, the party's acting president, Cde Josiah Chinama said yesterday.

Cde Chinamano, who was addressing a party meeting at Harare's Arcadia Community Hall, said banditry was the major problem that confronted the Government.

"I want to make it clear that Zapu does not support armed banditry and that it (armed banditry) is not the making of Zapu. Zapu has no right or ability to stop that kind of dissidence. But like all good Zimbabweans we are prepared to assist the Government in bringing down dissidence.

"We have put forward plans and ideas to the Government so that dissidence can be eliminated.

"We say to the Government, 'we are with you in your attempts to eliminate dissidence number one' (armed banditry)."

He also said that it was wrong to assume that only the Zapu ministers and deputy ministers were the ones who supported the Government.

Cde Chinamano stressed that it was necessary for Zanu (PF) and Zapu to forge unity but "no unity" will be forced at

the top level without consulting you the povo".

Although Cde Chinamano told his party followers that he did not have anything to report to them on the unity talks, he claimed that the Zanu (PF) concept of unity was that everyone must become its member.

"This is a non-starter. There are other methods of attaining unity and not this one.

"When we have something to report to you on the unity talks, we will do so."

He added that the party's president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, now in Britain, left the country after reliable sources had informed him that his life was in danger.

But when Dr Nkomo left he did not say he was going to live in exile and die there.

He would only remain outside until the situation improved.

Dr Nkomo would return home "soon, but the party is reluctant to say to Cde Nkomo 'come back' or that he should stay in exile. We feel that this should be his personal

decision having assessed the situation in Zimbabwe," Cde Chinamano said.

PRAISE

He claimed that the people in Matabeleland were buying Zanu (PF) cards "to protect themselves and when it comes to the voting we will shock Zanu (PF)."

He praised the Government in its efforts to train teachers, saying that bringing in expatriate teachers should be a last measure. He also commended it for the way it was handling the resettlement scheme, but warned that resettlement areas could become depleted of natural vegetation if measures were not taken to prevent wanton destruction of trees.

Zapu's central committee member and MP for Matabeleland North, Cde Sydney Malunga, appealed to the Government to halt the soaring cost of living.

He said that Zapu was keen to help in developing the country. "We support the Government."

CSO: 3400/1632

POWER PROJECT AT HWANGE FALLS BEHIND SCHEDULE

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

EULAWAYO.

THE Hwange thermal power station is behind schedule by seven months, according to the general manager of Wankie Colliery Company Limited, Mr George Julyan.

Mr Julyan said yesterday, however, the Electricity Supply Commission had assured the colliery company that generation of power would begin this month.

The late schedule of the plant came to light during the Prime Minister Cde Mugabe's visit to the colliery on Friday.

In a speech welcoming the Prime Minister, Mr Julyan said there had been much progress and exciting development at the colliery during the past two and a half years. The development revolved around the mine's opencast expansion project and the power station, he said.

While it was obvious that the power station could not run without coal it was equally obvious the mine's expanded operations needed the power station to be viable, Mr Julyan said.

"It is therefore a matter of some concern that the anticipated level of off-take by the power station has not yet been realised," he told Cde Mugabe.

Clarifying the statement yesterday, Mr Julyan said the power station had been scheduled to start generation in December 1982, but some problems had cropped up which caused the late running of the completion schedule and the Government was aware of this.

The ESC had now indicated that power generation would be achieved this month. Mr Julyan said that in spite of the delay, the colliery was committed to buying an expansion project on

steam within budget and on schedule.

On the mine's coke production problems, he said a breakdown in the coke ovens had left only 19 of the plant's 32 working. This meant that only 11 000 tonnes of coke per month were being processed instead of the production capacity of 18 000 tonnes.

Mr Julyan said it was planned to bring back into production a further four ovens by the end of the year. The current production of raw coal is in the region of 230 000 tonnes per month, with 180 000 tonnes of it being mined by opencast methods.

The mine sells 30 000 tonnes of the opencast production to the power station per month, the balance of 150 000 tonnes and the 50 000 tonnes from underground going to customers other than the new thermal power station.

CSO: 3400/1632

PRICE OF POWER RISES BY UP TO 53 PERCENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

ELECTRICITY charges throughout Zimbabwe went up by between 33.7 and 53 percent yesterday after Central African Power Corporation raised its bulk supply tariff to the ESC and the Harare and Bulawayo electricity undertakings by 60 percent.

The increases were announced in Harare yesterday by the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni.

For consumers of power in the Harare municipal area, the power charges have increased by 38.4 percent, while consumers in the licensed area outside the city had theirs increased by 48.9 percent.

The increases for Bulawayo consumers will be 48.5 percent, while charges in Gweru went up 38 percent and in Mutare by 38.6 percent.

For the consumers of power from the ESC, the 60 percent increase from Capco will mean an increase of 33.7 percent for the urban domestic, rural domestic, urban block power, rural block power and farming consumers.

For industrial demand supply of more than 300kVA and that less than 10 000kVA as well as large industries with a power supply of 10 000 kVA from the ESC, the charges have been increased to 45.7 percent.

The charges of load-limited domestic supply and those of churches and street lighting go up by 33.7 percent. The maximum increases of 53 percent are for the country's four largest industrial complexes, among them Sable Chemical and Zimbabwe Alloys.

In February 80 000 residents in the Harare municipal area had their electricity charges increased by 9.27 percent.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy Development had increased the loan agreement development levy, charged to all electricity undertakings in Zimbabwe and used to finance the Hwange thermal power station project, from 20 to 38.5 percent from January 1 this year.

In October last year, when Capco put up its charges, the city had to pay 54 percent more for its bulk supplies and Harare residents with metered electricity were charged an average of 59 percent more.

Dr Makoni said Capco had applied for 100 percent increase but the Government told it that the economy would not be

able to absorb such a large rise.

The major reason for such a hike was the need to finance, from Zimbabwe's own resources, a substantial component of the Hwange Stage Two thermal power station from "very stringent commercial loans".

The other was that this was the first development and not hydro power, made it more expensive. Dr Makoni said that by the time the fourth unit of Hwange was commissioned \$451 million would have gone into the construction of the country's new power source.

Dr Makoni said the agricultural, mining and manufacturing sectors could ask the Government for assistance "as and when these enterprises can clearly convince the Government that they are unable to carry" the increased costs.

"We have looked at all options and have found ourselves with very limited scope for minimising in power in the last 30 years and being thermal, this increase. All enterprises applying for assistance will be looked on their individual cases."

CSO: 3400/1632

CO-OPS GET RADIOS AND TV'S FROM YUGOSLAVIA

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 83 p 7

[Text]

CO-OPERATIVES and rehabilitation centres will be given 60 radios and 25 TV sets presented to the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications by the Republic of Yugoslavia yesterday.

The equipment was received from the Yugoslav Ambassador, Cde Djuro Vukolic, by the Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhwatiwa, at the Ruwa Rehabilitation Centre outside Harare.

The gift is the fulfilment of a promise made by a Yugoslav delegation while visiting Zimbabwe last year.

Cde Vukolic said he had recommended to the Zimbabwean Ministry of Information that the sets be distributed to rural co-operatives and rehabilitation centres around the country, and it was appropriate that the presentation had taken place at the National Rehabilitation Centre at Ruwa.

IMPRESSED

He was "most impressed" with the progress he had seen at Ruwa since his last visit, and urged trainees to "be proud of what your Government is doing on this site".

Thanking the ambassador for the gift, Cde Nhwatiwa said the sets would add a new dimension to the lives of the disabled, elderly and orphaned, who would be entertained and educated.

and have the burden of loneliness eased.

Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe had a long history of solidarity, and Yugoslavia had provided a source of inspiration for Zimbabwe's non-aligned stand.

Cde Nhwatiwa said TVs and radios would go some way to bridge the information gap of people living in the rural areas.

In developing countries, one in 30 people received a newspaper daily, one in 500 had access to a TV set, and one in 18 had access to a radio. In developed countries every third person reads a daily paper, one in 12 has a TV set and everyone has access to a radio.

Cde Nhwatiwa said the Government was trying to redevelop the economy and that it was "ever mindful of the sacrifices made by our disabled ex-combatants".

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, also attended the ceremony to receive some sets for rehabilitation centres, presented to his ministry by the Ministry of Information.

Other top officials from the Ministries of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, and of Information were guided around the Ruwa complex before the presentation.

New dormitories, with three sleeping units for three people each, a kitchen, a bathroom and a living room, are under construction.

A new kitchen unit for the complex, with a staff dining room and a separate dining room able to seat 300 trainees, is almost complete.

A covered corridor leads to a recreation hall and library and a therapy block, which has a new hydro-therapy indoor swimming pool, with steps and rails to enable the disabled to get in and out.

INSTALLED

All the new fixtures in the buildings have been installed with the needs of the disabled in mind.

Most of the students at Ruwa are now attending Danhiko School, but when the new \$7.5 million complex is finished they will have academic classes close to where they live.

Touring the complex, Cde Vukolic said the commitment of the Government to helping disabled ex-combatants was evident in the size and facilities of the buildings.

He hoped the centre would be able to accommodate disabled from other Southern African countries as well.

CSO: 3400/1632

LABOR MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY NEEDS \$120 MILLION FOR DROUGHT AID

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Government needs \$120 million for drought relief aid if it is to be able to feed the 2,5 million people affected, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

The previous figure had been estimated at \$111,9 million but it was later realised that \$120 million would be needed to feed the people as from April 1 1983 to April 30 1984. "The money has to be raised from somewhere if we are to make sure that our people do not starve."

Speaking at a Press conference in Harare yesterday after his return from the International Labour Organisation seminar in Geneva, he said the European Economic Community had given Zimbabwe drought aid worth \$1,3 million and a further \$500 000 for the purchase of beans from abroad.

"When I held discussions with the EEC in Brussels on the drought situation in Zimbabwe they gave us this amount. However, I raised other issues such as the need for drilling rigs, personnel, transport problems and others. They said they would let us know after their meeting to be held on July 6."

He said that the estimated amount of money needed for the drought

relief had been worked out on the assumption that the next rainy season would be good. The aid would cater for both people and livestock. It had been found out that 2 000 boreholes were needed in drought-stricken areas.

Cde Kangai said that he had held talks with the Lutheran World Foundation on the drought situation and they had promised to assist in the drought relief programme. He said there had been a substantial response from local non-Government organisations "and I think they can be able to contribute more".

The first meeting in Geneva had been of Commonwealth labour and employment ministers which discussed ways of creating more jobs. The meeting resolved that employment could be boosted by the creation of rural development projects, focusing on labour intensive projects and training and upgrading of workers.

A small working party had been established and was given the responsibility of visiting various countries to see how tech-

nology was benefiting developing countries. Industrial training had been recommended strongly if the developing countries were to stop importing personnel.

The recommendations the ministers agreed on would be sent to the Commonwealth heads of states meeting to be held in India next year.

Discussions were held with developed countries on their experiences when they were still developing. "These discussions were of great interest to us. When the meeting ends on July 22 my delegation that remained behind will bring enough knowledge that Zimbabwe might be able to use in its struggle to avoid unemployment."

The committee on apartheid resolved that South Africa should be isolated in the fields of trade and sports.

Cde Kangai said that the ILO conference was impressed by the Prime Minister's speech. "Many delegations were impressed by the contents of this speech and this was a great honour for our country as well as my delegation."

INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALIZATION POLICY PLANNED

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Government is in the process of formulating a national industrial decentralisation policy, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Cde Simba Makoni, has announced.

Addressing local Chambers of Commerce at council offices in Chinhoi, Cde Makoni said the major objective of a decentralisation policy was to achieve a equitable and balanced national development based on a rational, spatial or geographical as well as sectoral distribution of productive activities and services. This would result in:

- The development of industrial activities in any given area based on the availability of adequate resources to generate a viable and sustainable enterprise.

- The curbing of disproportionate movement of labour and people generally from the less developed rural areas and small towns to the big towns and cities; i.e. to limit rural to urban migration.

- To curb the emergence of further growth of socio-economic problems such as poverty, ill-health, unemployment, slum-dwellings,

and moral decay, associated with large city population concentrations and

- To get jobs to the people rather than people to the jobs, to accelerate national economic development and to raise the standards of living of the people as a whole.

The Minister said that the target areas for decentralisation would have to be made attractive to the investor, so the required services and infrastructural developments would have to be supplied to provide a sound base for investment.

"It is also hoped that the technical consultancy and financial services to be provided by the Small Enterprises Development Corporation (SEDCO) will be biased in favour of not only small and medium scale industries, but more so those that meet decentralisation criteria."

Priority for selection of enterprises would be based on maximum use of local resources, for strong links between the material base and the processing capacity, the greater employment of labour and the supply of strategic commodities or services needed for the development of the area.

"One of the most obvious areas of inducement or decentralisation is financial inducement. In 1982, Government, through the Finance (No. 2) Bill, which was approved by Parliament, set out tax allowances and rebates which investors may claim if they invest in a target area for decentralisation.

"It must be clearly understood, however, that the success or failure of the policy depends more on the investor's commitment or lack of it to the policy.

"Without minimising the impact of clear and determined Government direction, its efforts can only be promotional and supportive to those of the public and private investor.

"To the extent that Government is an investor, either directly or through parastatals, I expect productive enterprises to take the lead and go out to the people.

"We also see industrial co-operatives playing an important role in the achievement of industrial decentralisation. At present 70 percent of all our manufacturing enterprises are located in Bulawayo or Harare." — Own Corr.

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BOTSWANA RAIL TAKEOVER WILL BE GRADUAL

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Feasibility studies on the gradual takeover by Botswana of the National Railways of Zimbabwe's railway line in that country are still going on, the Botswana Minister of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard, said in Harare yesterday.

He did not disclose the amount of money required for the takeover but said that his country would need help from elsewhere.

"We have to get the money from donor agencies and other international organisations and we envisage that the gradual takeover will be from 1986/87 to 1990."

Mr Blackbeard was speaking at a Press conference at Harare Airport yesterday soon after his arrival from Botswana. He was met by the Minister of Transport, Cde Farai Masango.

The Minister is in Zimbabwe to discuss with his counterpart the rail takeover training needs and localisation of personnel.

He said there were 447 Botswana technicians and artisans and several locomotive drivers who were attached to the NRZ on the Bulawayo to Mafeking route to gain the necessary experience.

"Our artisans were trained for four years in Kenya while locomotive drivers were trained in Malawi. All are doing on-the-job training with the NRZ.

"But we still need more personnel, which is one of the aspects I have come to discuss with my counterpart," he said.

Asked on the alleged indiscipline by some Botswana nationals working with the NRZ, he said: "When they are here they are under the disciplinary regulations of the NRZ."

Recently, five Botswana nationals completed a security guards course with other Zimbabweans. They will be working on the Bulawayo-Mafeking route.--Own Corr.

AGRICULTURE GETS TOP PRIORITY

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 22 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Banana enumerated a list of Government health, agriculture, water and education projects to boost the standard of living of the country's rural poor.

With the country now in the grip of the worst drought of the century, the President's speech at the opening of Parliament laid considerable emphasis on the boosting of agriculture and water resources.

Rapid expansion, he said, was planned for the Chibero, Mlazu and Esigodini Agricultural Training Institutes and the Kushinga Phikelela Centre near Marondera, with a capacity for 150 students, which had been donated to the Government.

Programmes were under way to develop crops more suitable for production in the communal areas, and surveys to examine pests and diseases common to these areas would begin at next month.

Land was to be acquired in all five provinces for large-scale State farming, and the President said planning for the development of 140 000 ha of irrigatable

land in the Chisumbanje area and the resettlement of "thousands of families" had already begun.

Surveys for the irrigation schemes in the Lower Sabi and Rutenga areas were expected to be completed next year.

Also promised were tillage units to help farmers without draught oxen, grain depot construction, provision of small-scale credit and the opening up of rural technology centres.

Other water schemes planned for the year were the raising of the Antelope and Mwenje dams to increase irrigation there.

Two other dams, the Smallbridge dam to increase Mutare's water supply, and another to augment Marondera's, were intended to start this year.

A major boost for the Ministry of Health would be two new 140-bed district hospitals at Mudzi and Nkayi, along with continued renovation and upgrading of other hospitals and psychiatric units.

Cde Banana promised that the resettlement programme would be "vastly expanded" to meet the

162 000-family resettlement target.

But he warned that all necessary measures would be taken to ensure that the land acquired by the State and allocated to peasants was used productively.

In education, Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate would be under individual subject examinations instead of group subject examinations from November this year, and would be written twice a year from next year as a move to a uniform examination system.

A national literacy campaign was to be launched this year, with literacy programmes linked to self-help projects.

The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation would extend its television transmitter network to improve the service's rural coverage. There were also plans for a second television channel and expansion of Radio Four.

Changes would also be made to road safety regulations to arrest the rising rate of accidents and to improve the rural passenger and goods transport services. — Ziana.

BRIEFS

SWEDEN SIGNS \$32M DEALS--Sweden and Zimbabwe yesterday signed eight new development agreements totalling \$32m which were negotiated in Harare this week to gradually decrease economic dependence on South Africa. The programme emphasises the needs of the rural population in the fields of health, education and transport. Through an import support programme and a personnel and consultancy fund the programmes contributes to the needs of the modern sector of the economy. The largest programme would involve education and public service training with a total of \$13m in two years. The main projects would be the reconstruction of rural primary schools, Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production in refugee schools, teacher training and curriculum development, science kits for secondary schools and other materials. The Swedish support for rural activities would amount to almost \$7m during the two-year period the largest amount to support training schools for medical and health assistants. The Zimbabwe Expanded Programme on Immunisation would also receive financial support. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 83 p 1]

DROUGHT AID POLITICAL PRESSURE ATTACKED--Bulawayo--The Government is against Zapu councillors who ask people for party cards before issuing drought relief food as the aid was meant for all Zimbabweans who had been seriously affected by the drought, the Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, has said. Addressing a huge and enthusiastic crowd at Nkayi business centre yesterday, Cde Nyagumbo warned councillors that they had to follow government policy regardless of their political affiliations. "After independence, you, the people of Matabeleland chose Zapu members as councillors who are now asking you for their party cards as a condition to be issued with drought relief aid. It is us the Government which is issuing this aid and our policy is that this aid should be given to anyone who is found to be needy regardless of the party you belong to," he said. The minister reminded such councillors that it was not all people of their areas who belonged to Zapu. He also said that there were some mayors who considered a person's party affiliation for them to get houses or jobs. "Although the government can easily get rid of these people, we do not want to do so because we want to follow the Government's example of justice for all," he said. Cde Nyagumbo said the country was facing enough problems from the natural drought and the world recession and therefore, could not tolerate "suffering brought about by people who wished to disturb the peace of the country". [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jun 83 p 3]

DISSIDENTS ATTACK RESETTLEMENT VILLAGES--Bulawayo--Dissidents armed with bazookas, AK and FN rifles attacked two resettlement villages between Bulawayo and Hwange on Sunday morning, leaving 58 families homeless, according to victims. It was the second attack since the burning of huts at the Dombodema Resettlement Village on June 11, which left 156 villagers homeless and several injured. The attackers of villages 24 and 25 at the Mbembesi Resettlement project, about 60 km east of Lupane, said they belonged to "The People's Army." The settlements are about 20 km north of the spot where a band of dissidents abducted six tourists on July 24 last year. The victims said the dissidents first arrived at Village 24 at 10 pm on Saturday and told the inhabitants they were surrounded and must remain inside the village. The attackers then disappeared but returned at 4 am the following day. They woke the inhabitants and told them to remove their belongings from the huts. Some people managed to save their property but many were caught still trying to remove their belongings as the huts were set on fire. The dissidents told them they were destroying the village because they disagreed with the resettlement system. As the village burned, the attackers fired several shots into the air. Shots came in response from Village 25 about 10 km away. The attack on village 25 also started at 4 am. At both places the attackers threatened to return and kill the people of they remained at the village sites. Officials from the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development visited the two villages on Wednesday and promised to send food and other necessities.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 83 p 18]

MUGABE HAILED IN MATABELELAND--Bulawayo--While Zapu leader Joshua Nkomo spent yet another weekend out of the limelight in London 10 000 km away, his home town of Bulawayo rang to the shouts of "Pamberi ne Zanu, Pamberi na Robert Mugabe". The 15 000 plus people in Bulawayo's main stadium, which was full but not packed to capacity, were responding to the rallying cry of Prime Minister Mugabe for the nation to "go forward with Zanu", the ruling party which is making an all-out effort to gather support in Matabeleland, traditional stronghold of Mr Nkomo's Zapu party. "Down with the dissidents," shouted the crowd, as an exuberant Mr Mugabe, with his wife at his side and joined by senior security ministers, was driven around the stadium on the back of an open vehicle. It was the climax to a hectic two days of politicking during which Mr Mugabe toured the sprawling African townships, once the scene of savage fighting between his former Zanla guerillas and the forces of Mr Nkomo's Zipra army. Thousands of schoolchildren lined the streets as a helicopter gunship patrolled overhead and armoured vehicles cruised the dusty township roads ahead of the Prime Minister's cavalcade of vehicles.--SFS. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Jul 83 p 3]

LACK OF GRAZING HURTS CATTLE--A total of 4 200 head of cattle died in Gwanda and Beitbridge districts between January and May because of a lack of grazing, the assistant provincial veterinary officer for Matabeleland South, Dr Denis Lampard, said yesterday. The grazing in the two districts, he said, "is extremely poor and cattle are eating leaves." The land was now completely bare, he said. The only answer to the problem of grazing was to destock. On cattle sales, Dr Lampard said the response in the two areas had been good. Nearly 17 000 head of cattle had been sold to the Cold Storage Commission since January. People were keen to avoid what happened last year when most of them suffered heavy losses, he said. According to a senior animal health inspector for the Gwanda-Beitbridge area Cde M. H. Mahanzu, most of the cattle were still in good health and they were fetching reasonable prices.--Ziana. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 22 Jun 83 p 3]

ABATTOIRS' RENOVATIONS--Zimbabwe is spending \$2 000 000 to bring two of its abattoirs up to international specifications, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr Eddie Cross, said yesterday. The renovations are necessary to meet standards set by the European Economic Community (EEC) under the Lome Convention. Zimbabwe has been a member of the convention, together with [figure indistinct] other African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group countries, since Independence in 1981. Although the country has received much aid under the agreement, it has not been able to sell its beef to the Community as sanctioned under the EEC/ACP accord because the 10 EEC members have insisted on certain abattoir standards before they will register Zimbabwe. Mr Cross said the country was spending \$1 000 000 on each abattoir in Chinhoyi and Marondera to meet EEC specifications. "The work is due to be completed in August. By September, we will be ready for the EEC veterinary inspectors," Mr Cross said. "We expect to pass the examinations, and then go flat out to get the two plants ready to export our beef by April next year," he said. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 24 Jun 83 p 1]

COST OF LIVING GOES UP--The cost of living for the lower income urban families of Zimbabwe rose 0,5 percent between March and April, and has risen 6.4 percent since January--the equivalent of 25,8 percent over the year, the latest Government statistics show. The main contributions to the cost of living increases for the lower-paid were boosts in the prices of clear and opaque beer. For the better-off urban families it rose 7,3 percent between early January and early April--the equivalent of almost 30 percent over the year. Between March 8 and April 8, the cost of living rose 9,9 percent due to increases in the prices of potatoes, onions, clothing, furniture, new cars, car spares and school fees. But fruit and eggs declined in prices. Between April 8 last year and the same date this year, the cost of living rose 19,9 percent for the lower-paid and 16,1 percent for the better-off.--Own Corr. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Jun 83 p 11]

CREDIT REDIRECTED TO PRODUCTION--The Government has decided to direct credit away from consumption goods to productive sectors such as farming, transport and manufacturing, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Cde Morton Malianga, said in Bulawayo last night. He told the inauguration dinner of the Institute of Credit Management of Zimbabwe that the Government and the Reserve Bank watched the position very carefully to ensure no more credit business was done than the economic and financial structure of the country could stand. It was also

necessary to ensure that the amount spent on consumer goods did not adversely affect the national development effort. "The Government has presently decided, in the national interest, to direct credit away from non-essential and postponable purposes, which are largely consumption goods, to productive business sectors, such as farming, transport and manufacturing, which are vital to the Zimbabwean economy." National liquidity was not good and was likely to remain thus for some-time and credit managers could help the Government direct funds away from consumption to financing development. Meanwhile, the institute is planning to set up a full-time course in credit management at the Bulawayo Technical College and discussions are already under way, the president, Mr Bill Robinson, said at the meeting. At present there was only one course in credit management in the country, a diploma course at a correspondence college. Two Zimbabwean students had gained the top places recently in this course, in competition with students from all over Southern Africa, Mr Robinson said. Cde Malianga officiated in the unveiling of the plaque and was given honorary membership and for the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero.--Chronicle Reporter-Own Corr. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Jun 83 p 1]

EEC FOOD AID--Zimbabwe will be among three countries in Southern Africa which will be given emergency food aid worth \$1 200 000 by the EEC, an EEC spokesman confirmed yesterday in Harare. An announcement from the EEC headquarters in Brussels said that the organisation had approved community food aid to Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, all of which have been suffering from severe drought. Dr Friedrich Nagel, EEC counsellor in charge of agricultural projects in Zimbabwe, said Zimbabwe would be given between 1 200 and 1 500 tonnes of beans worth about Z\$45 000. He said the beans would probably be bought in Kenya and would be handled by the Grain Marketing Board. Dr Nagel said he did not know when the consignment would be sent to Zimbabwe but he hoped it would be as soon as possible. Mozambique will be given 2 300 tonnes of cereals and 350 tonnes of vegetable oil worth a total of about Z\$500 000 and Lesotho would be given food aid worth Z\$300 000.--Ziana. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 24 Jun 83 p 9]

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